SATURDAY NIGHT

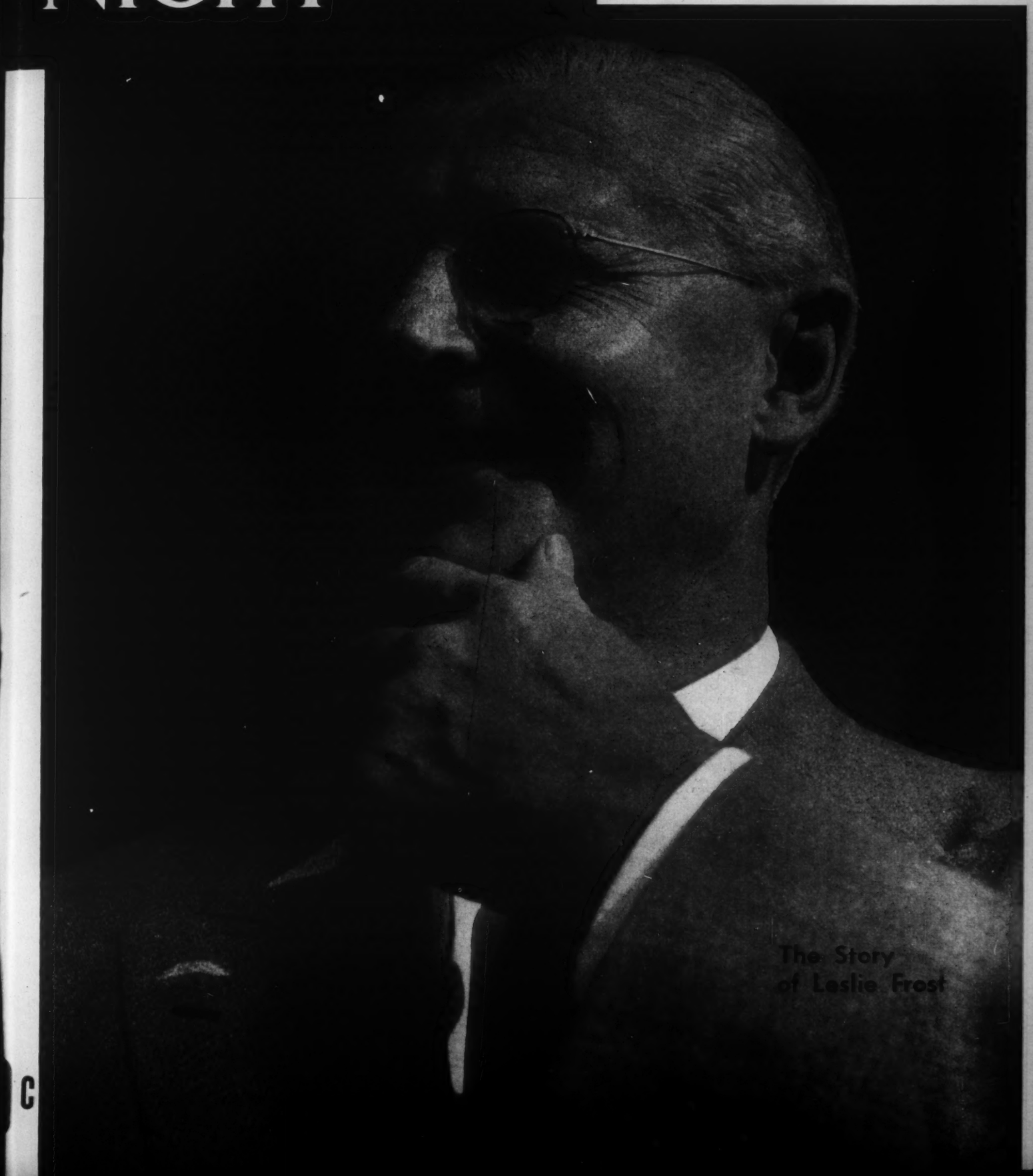
THE MYTH OF TORONTO

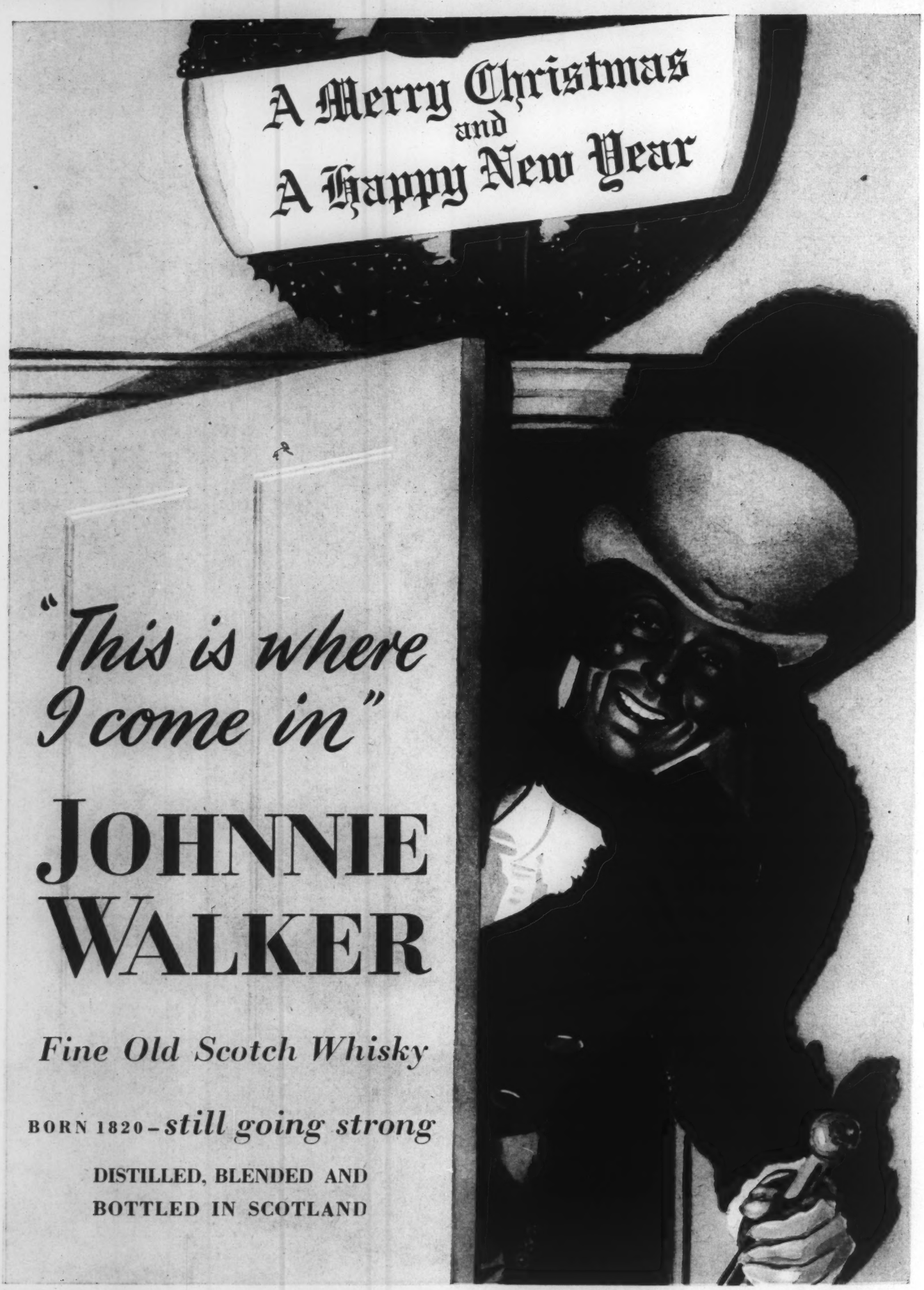
by MAX BRAITHWAITE

WINDSOR: Labor and a Big City

by WILFRED LIST

DECEMBER 15, 1951 VOL. 67, NO. 10





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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

PREVIEW: The SATURDAY NIGHT cover for Dec. 22 will be a drawing of the Holy Family by Canadian artist John Richmond in the style of ancient woodcut, a simple, moving depiction of the centre of the Christmas legend . . . Canadian novelist Hugh MacLennan describes his impression of a profound and subtle change coming over his beloved Montreal where citizens are learning the "art of city living" . . . "County judges in many parts of Canada haven't enough to do," writes Editor R. A. Farquharson, in an article on "Our Hard-Worked, Under-Worked Judges" . . . Colombo Plan Administrator Nik Cavell writes an unusual story of India that illustrates the spirit of Christmas poignantly and graphically . . . Wilfred List, in the second part of his report, analyzes the vested interest of the union in Windsor . . . Thelma LeCoq writes about the brother-and-sister team owning Canada's Gallup Poll.

COVER: Premier LESLIE FROST and his Conservative Government were returned to power in Ontario last month with an unprecedented majority. For reasons, see Page 13.—*Photo by Ken Bell*

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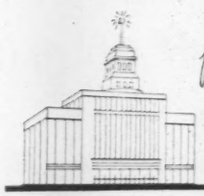

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OTTAWA VIEW

NATO: CANADA ON THE SPOT

It's likely to cost Canadians $100 million For airfields and barracks in Europe

by Michael Barkway

UNTIL quite recently Government spokesmen here had a stock answer for anybody who questioned whether Canada was pulling her weight in the NATO defence alliance. They said nobody ever asked us for any more. Until recently their answer was probably true in letter if not in spirit. Now it is not true even in letter.

The September meeting of the NATO Council in Ottawa marked the end of the era of diplomatic delicacy. It brought the 12 NATO Governments face to face with the uncomfortable fact that General Eisenhower was not getting his requirements met, and that they could not be met without some new support for the strained economies of several European countries. The "burden-sharing" report of NATO's Financial and Economic Board went as far as diplomatic politeness could take us. It wasn't far enough. So the "Three Wise Men"—Averell Harriman (U.S.), Jean Monnet (France) and Sir Edwin Plowden (U.K.)—were appointed to put an end to the gentle diplomatic niceties and to get down to some blunt propositions.

With their appointment it became inevitable that Canada would have to think of something better than "'Nobody asked me sir,' she said." The "Wise Men" might just as well have been named the "Three Tough Men." They examined each NATO country in turn. Finance Minister Abbott stood up for Canada. If you'd met him when he came out from his examination, I'm not sure that he'd have said the "Wise Men" were wise: I'm quite sure he'd have said they were tough.

Claxton's Flurry

THERE was a flurry in Parliament last month because Brooke Claxton talked to reporters in Europe about what we might have to pay for barracks and airfields in Europe. But this is only a small part of what we are being asked for. It didn't even appear on the list the "Three Wise Men" presented to Abbott.

Claxton was talking about what the NATO jargon calls "infrastructure," which is basic to all defence plans. When the amateur strategists move divisions round the world and spend happy evenings putting so many here and so many there, they are apt to forget that soldiers like buildings to live in, uniforms to wear, and guns to shoot. Air forces need airfields and radar and communications as well as aeroplanes.

The 27th Infantry Brigade was moved to Germany this fall at least partly because we had nowhere ready to house it through a Canadian winter. The British Army was able to lend us barracks in Germany for the winter, but it will want them itself in the spring. So before then we have got to build some new barracks for the Canadians in Germany.

The first squadron of the RCAF contingent for General Eisenhower is now on an English air station because there is nowhere for it to go in Europe. And there won't be anywhere until some new airfields are built and new communications facilities installed.

THESE basic facilities are the "infrastructure" about which there had been months of wrangling before the Ottawa NATO meeting. At Ottawa in September agreement was reached about sharing the cost of some of it. Canada got out of that round pretty cheaply—for somewhere around $10 million. But this settlement covered only a few installations to which General Eisenhower had given a specially high priority. The big stuff had still to be settled, and we are not going to get out of this deal so cheaply.

Brooke Claxton, we are told, did not tell the press that it would cost us $100 million. But that figure is not far out; it's a bit on the low side.

Abbott's Grilling

THIS Canadian contribution to "infrastructure" corresponds to the commitments undertaken last year. It was at the NATO Council meeting in Brussels last December that the commitments were made which resulted in the present defence program. And it is already out-of-date. Last month's NATO meeting in Rome, coupled with the work of the "Three Wise Men" in Paris, established that.

Harriman, Monnet and Plowden had quite specific points to put to Abbott. He gave the stock answers. He said our defence expenditures were a proper proportion of our national income. He said we already had a current account deficit, and if we were to give any financial help to Europe it could only be by borrowing in the

—Norris in the Vancouver Sun

"Hope you gentlemen don't mind using the back door—there's been a lot of criticism of the type of programs we've been having . . ."

United States. Reference was made, I have no doubt, to the $200 million gap between what we have spent on arms in the U.S. and what they have spent on arms here. But I very much doubt if these arguments made much impression on Harriman (thinking of what the U.S. spends on mutual aid), or on Monnet (thinking of the French defence effort), or on Plowden (thinking of Britain's balance of payments crisis and its consequences).

The day is now far past when any country could justify the adequacy of its defence program by saying that it was 8 per cent or 10 per cent or 12 per cent of its national income. The simple calculation is far too simple to impress anyone who has studied the problem in a quarter of the detail which the "Three Wise Men" command. As a yardstick to compare national efforts and sacrifices it just won't do.

Canadian ministers are then apt to talk about our balance of payments difficulties: but again their NATO partners find it hard to take them too seriously. With our reserves at their present level, with an influx of capital covering most of our trading deficit, our balance of payments problem doesn't look like a problem at all to people who are really up against it like the British or the French.

When, further, Canadian spokesmen argue that we cannot give away any more without "borrowing from the United States," they are apt to ask if they ever thought of a small touch of austerity: the old, familiar specific of "doing without."

Division Plus

TO SAY that Canada has been asked to supply at least a division for Europe makes a better headline than this financial argument. And it is true. We have been asked for a division, and more. But the crux of the problem is deeper than this. If General Eisenhower is to get anywhere near the force-in-being he wants for 1952, at least two things have got to happen. The arms and supplies and equipment have got to be put into Europe much more quickly than the present leisurely pace. And at the same time the European countries which can contribute most — notably Britain and France—have got to have more help to keep their economies afloat.

To get near this goal NATO has got to adopt a tougher standard than we've thought of yet. It's not a case of what we can do *conveniently:* it's a case of what further effort every country can make without danger of internal collapse. Several European countries are on the list for several things they don't like. Canada is down for three or four things, which — whatever Abbott says—outside experts think we can do; and do without getting anywhere near economic collapse.

Details of what Canada is asked to do are not known. The Government will not so far admit that we have been asked for anything. But one of the things—and probably the most important—is increased expenditure overseas. Decisions have not yet been taken. But now that Claxton and Abbott and their advisers are back from Europe the Government is making a pretty sombre review of next year's defence program.

The budget outlook is overcast: sunny intervals less likely.

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"EQUALIZATION" TAX

WELL-MEANT, ILL-THOUGHT

by B. K. Sandwell

THERE are times when the capacity of honest and intelligent people for self-deception seems to me the most dangerous thing in the world. And there are times when I think it is more dangerous in a democratic society, where power is broadly based upon public opinion, than in any other kind of society, because self-deception is less easy for a small class, or for a dictator, accustomed to dealing with the problems of public affairs, than it is for a great mass of people whose chief concern must always be the management of their own personal affairs and the making of their own living and that of their families.

—Nakash
B. K. SANDWELL

I have been spending several days at a Conference on World Order, held at Rochester, N.Y., and convened by the Church Peace Union (founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1914) and the World Alliance for International Friendship Through Religion. The most notable utterance from the platform, and vastly the best received, was by the American publicist Lewis Mumford. And Mr. Mumford alarmed me considerably, and the enthusiasm with which he was acclaimed alarmed me still more.

Mr. Mumford wants the United Nations to impose on its members an Equalization Tax, based like the income taxes on ability to pay, so that the rich members would contribute very large sums and some of the poorer members, like the recipients of incomes below the taxable level in the income tax, would contribute nothing at all. And the proceeds of this tax, as its name implies, are to be used to "equalize" the living standards of the participating nations, much as the proceeds of the national income tax are used in part, by various social welfare devices, to render less unequal the living standards of individual citizens. Mr. Mumford proposed a possible figure of ten billion dollars a year as the levy to be taken from the United States; and he made a very definite suggestion that this could be obtained by cutting down correspondingly the amount voted for military preparedness. This suggestion was received with particular enthusiasm by the gathering, many of whose members were clearly unconvinced of the necessity of the present military expenditures of their country.

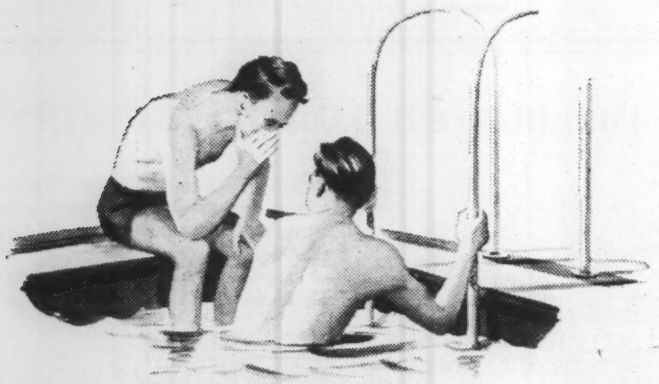
MR. MUMFORD expressly admitted that while he approved of the idea of a world government he realized that it was unattainable at the present time, and he assured us that his scheme presented much less difficulty than world government and could be much more easily realized. He showed no sign of recognition of the fact that the power to tax and the power to spend the proceeds of taxation are two of the most important elements of the sovereign power, and that if his Equalization Tax was really to be a tax in any proper sense of the term it implied the existence of a supra-national government which would have certain sovereign powers over the government and people and wealth of the United States. In the subsequent discussion both he and other friends of the proposal seemed to be thinking much more of a voluntary contribution from the United States, which could be administered as the United States government should determine, than of a compulsory levy imposed on that nation by a superior authority for the purpose of a fund which that superior authority would itself administer.

Now there is nothing in the world to prevent the American people from granting ten billion dollars a year for ten years, or any other sum for any other period, to raise the level of the living standards of India, Korea, Japan or any other nation they like. But this is no more an equalization tax on the United States than my own little contribution to the Toronto Community Chest is a tax on me. I am not compelled to donate to the Community Chest, and the United States would not be compelled to contribute to the Equalization Fund—unless and until it accepts and submits to the superior authority of a supra-national government, which would not necessarily be a world government since part of the world need not be under it, but which would certainly be a supra-national government over those nations which submitted to its rule and its taxing power. There is, I suggest, about as much prospect of the United States submitting to such a supra-national government as there is of Russia doing the same thing.

IF THE ten billion dollars were a tax, the government and people of the United States would have no more to say about its expenditure than, let us say, the average multi-millionaire in that country or in Canada has to say about the expenditure of the very large sum which he pays in income tax. But if it were not a tax but a purely voluntary gift, I fancy that the donors, the American people, would want to have a good deal to say about its expenditure. And the question then arises, whether the recipient nations would like the conditions which the United States might attach to the gift.

There were, according to the estimates of the United Nations, 1,240 million people in Asia alone in 1947, and there must be at least 1,250 million now. Ten billion dollars would give them $8 per head per annum, or just over 2 cents a day, to be expended presumably on American products at the current wholesale prices.

IT IS difficult to suppose that this would make any substantial difference in the living standards of the Asiatic peoples, or even cause any substantial reduction in those of the Americans, who would be paying for it at the rate of about $66 per head per annum. But if the transaction were a voluntary one on the part of the Americans, something which they could do or not do as they saw fit, they would certainly expect to get a quid pro quo; and indeed the whole line of argument at Rochester was



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that the quid pro quo would take the form of a reduced need for expenditure on armaments. The idea seemed to be that it would cause everybody to love the United States, but there was also an underlying assumption that peoples who did not love the United States would not be admitted to the equalization pool. I think myself that the idea of purchasing the love of the people of China and of India at the rate of two cents a day, while continuing to exclude them from admission to one's own country on the ground that they are not fit members of a civilized democracy, and to exclude their manufactured products on the ground that they are the products of cheap labor, is unduly optimistic.

A curious thing about the whole conference was that the Canadians who participated were immensely less starry-eyed than all but one or two of the Americans, and seemed indeed to have been invited for that reason. Undoubtedly they contributed in a marked degree to keeping the conference in touch with reality.

LETTERS

Buffalo Park

IT WAS very gratifying to see reproduced in the November 17 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT the information released by this office respecting the proposed reduction of the buffalo herd at Elk Island National Park.

In re-writing the release, Elk Island National Park has been described as the "home of the world's biggest remaining buffalo herd". This is an understandable misstatement. You may recall that there is the herd in Wood Buffalo National Park, which is some seven times larger than the Elk Island Park herd, having an estimated population of between 10,000 and 12,000 head.

Ottawa, Ont. A. J. BAXTER,
Dept. of Resources and Development

Omission

IN KIM McILROY'S very readable column (Nov. 17) there appears the following paragraph:

"The simple and regrettable fact is that the only basketball team in Canadian history that the average Canadian has heard of was composed entirely of women."

While I admit that I may be somewhat prejudiced, the fact remains that thousands of citizens in and around Edmonton would have been justly proud if Mr. McIlroy had added just three words—"the Edmonton Grads."

Edmonton, Alberta J. P. PAGE

Fredericton, Not Halifax

IN YOUR ISSUE of November 24, you carry a photograph showing a large gathering greeting the Princess. The caption reads in part—"Haligonians greet Princess." I wish to point out that the photograph in question was taken in front of the Legislative Assembly Building in this Capital City on the occasion of the Royal Visit here on November 6.

Fredericton, NB. R. A. TWEEDIE,
Director, NB Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel

(*More Letters on Page 9*)

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EDITORIALS

Economic Conundrum: Getting Prices Down

THE ANTI-INFLATIONARY POLICY which Mr. Abbott and the Government adopted earlier this year earned almost universal respect and wholehearted applause from economists both in North America and across the oceans. What Mr. Abbott faced was a twofold necessity. He had to try to reduce the buying splurge which was bidding prices up in advance of any real rearmament effort. He had also to make room in an already overcrowded economy for the real defence program which was to follow. His solutions, which appeared entirely suitable, were to restrict credit and increase taxation. His budgetary surplus is as anti-inflationary as anything could be. Consumer demand has been reduced to the point where inventories are backing up on manufacturers, and — at least so far as durable goods are concerned—supply exceeds demand.

But yet prices have not come down. They have not come down even as much as they have in the United States, which has a smaller budgetary surplus and less stringent credit restrictions. Canada has applied the right remedies, but has not reaped the right results. This is the paradox which must puzzle all serious students of our affairs.

We observe two partial and contributory answers. One is the tacit tug-of-war going on between manufacturers and consumers. Manufacturers know that their employees are likely to ask for more wages, and will not possibly agree to less. They also have the fear that their raw materials—obtainable up till now—may be really cut off in the next six or twelve months. They may calculate that within a short time the consumer will capitulate and accept their present level of prices. Consumers, on the other hand, are still disposed to call this bluff. They hope that they hold the top cards and that within a short time the manufacturers will be forced by continued lack of demand to bring prices down.

The other factor is the extent to which Canada's domestic trade is tied up—tacitly or openly, legally or illegally—in price agreements at every level. Such agreements are far more common than the ordinary man supposes. So long as they exist they impose a rigidity on the economy which prevents it reacting normally to the law of supply and demand. Before we conclude that the classic economy theory is at fault we would like to be more sure that Canada still has a competitive economy in working order.

Who Won the Election?

THERE is some danger of Mr. Frost getting too little credit for the brilliant success of the Conservatives at the polls in Ontario and the Atkinson Foundation, owner of the Toronto *Star*, getting too much. If the electors had not thought that Mr. Frost's government was a pretty good government, they would not have been so annoyed about the *Star's* abuse of it. And Mr. Frost's entirely dignified, restrained and sometimes even amused treatment of the *Star's* abuse was itself a factor in the voting.

If we do not rank Mr. Thomson very high as a contributor to the final result, it is merely because we are very dubious about his paternity of the electioneering strategy which the Liberal party followed. There are too many indications that that strategy was designed in the same room as the stories which adorned the *Star's* news pages throughout the campaign—and that was the room of a journalist and not of a political campaigner.

The moral seems to be that newspapers should not run political campaigns. It is not their trade.

Christmas Waif

Government Marketing Upheld

THE WESTERN FARMERS' attachment to Government marketing baffles some Canadians and annoys others. But neither the consistent campaign of the *Winnipeg Free Press* nor the continual pressure of private grain interests seems able to shake it. The latest proof of how firmly Government marketing has lodged itself in the farmers' confidence is the plebiscite in Manitoba at the end of last month. Premier Douglas Campbell asked them to vote on whether coarse grains should continue to be sold through the Canadian Wheat Board. Only one constituency voted to change the system, and it was an urban district with six farm voters who divided 2-4.

It would be profitless to denounce or to dispute the farmers' decision. For reasons which history best explains, the Western grain-growers prefer the stability of Government marketing to the changes and chances of an open market system. This is a political fact of which Mr. Gardiner has long been aware. His political opponents, who have tried to challenge it, have one after another gone down before him. Accepting the fact, we ask only that Mr. Gardiner and his farm supporters should accept its inescapable corollary. A stable market is not, and never can be, a market which yields peak prices at all times.

Long-term agreements, such as the four-year Anglo-Canadian agreement and now the International Wheat Agreement, contain their element of risk too. It is the risk that but for the agreement prices might have been higher. They might also have been lower. If the farmers want the protection against lower prices, they must not at the same time cry for the top prices which they might have got but for the agreement. This is the old and simple lesson of not being able to have it both ways. And after the unhappy episode involving $65 million of taxpayers' money early this year, it is only just to remind the farmers that they have chosen stability: they must not also talk about "losses" if, in the event, free market prices turn out to be higher than agreement prices.

A Debt-Free Province

ALBERTA'S public accounts for the year ended March 31, 1951, which have recently been published, provoked quite an editorial flurry in the Province's press. And small wonder. Thanks to oil, and the Provincial Government's able handling of the revenues from it, Alberta's surplus during the last two years was greater than the Province's funded debt: $102,892,000 compared with $100,596,000.

As the *Edmonton Journal* points out, this doesn't mean that Alberta could by now have paid off her entire net funded debt; many of the debentures cannot be retired for several years, and besides there are certain unfunded debts and guarantees. However, within the next decade, Alberta may be debt free.

Even the financially cautious Premier, E. C

Manning, has offered the qualified prediction that Alberta will some day be debt free and, as far as provincially imposed taxes are concerned, tax free, if the present rate of natural resource development continues. In spite of higher spending as a result of the budget surpluses, Alberta has now $80 million in reserves.

The whole province is benefitting from the oil-swollen revenues. Increased disbursements have been made mainly in public welfare, education, highways, and public building. At the same time, debt charges — which in 1947-48 amounted to 7.34 per capita—took only $5.07 per capita in 1950-51.

While all this is going on, another prediction of Premier Manning's should not be overlooked. He has pointed out that lease sales are not necessarily a continuing source of revenue. When the best leases have been sold, he has warned, the provincial revenues will drop. Recent events have verified the prediction. For the first half of the 1951-52 fiscal year, sale of petroleum and natural gas leases dropped from about $23.5 million to about $7 million, and the Province finished the fiscal half year with an overall deficit of some $2.5 million. Sales are picking up for the second half of the fiscal year, but the drop during the first half is a timely warning. It's also an endorsement of the good judgment of the Alberta Government in taking a long-term, realistic view of the Province's good fortune.

With continued good judgment, Alberta can be freed of all debt that does not pay its own way. This is particularly important to a province on the threshold of resource and industrial development that may exceed anything hitherto experienced in the country. It leaves the way clear for productive investment that will compound the revenue of the Province and the welfare of its people.

Not Exactly Freedom

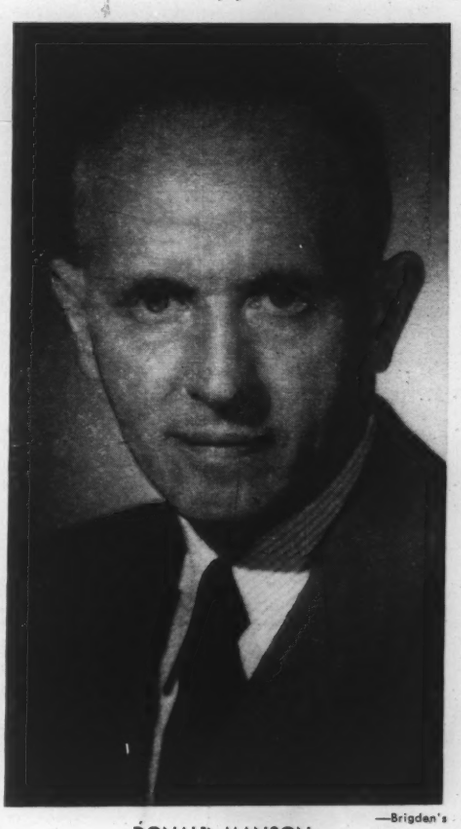
THE whole trouble with the UN Convention on Freedom of Information, which is being very properly opposed by the Canadian representatives in the Economic and Social Council, is just that it is called a Convention on Freedom of Information. If it were called a Convention for the Limitation of Restraints on Freedom of Information, which is what it actually is, we should all be for it, for everybody theoretically wants to limit the restraints on such freedom. The only trouble is that some governments don't want to limit them much. Obviously there is a wide difference between a country where there is not much limit to restraints on freedom of information, and a country like Canada where the restraints on freedom of information are so negligible that the *Canadian Tribune* can appear every week with no blank spaces indicating deletions by the censor.

A general international agreement for limiting the restraints on freedom of information cannot do much beyond establishing the very moderate limits which will be accepted by the most unwilling nations. That means that it cannot be a convention for establishing freedom of information, and if you say that it is you run the danger of giving people the idea that a very mild limitation of these restraints is actually a setting up of true freedom of information.

The limit which the proposed convention would establish for restraints on freedom falls far short of what Canadians regard as absolutely essential for the preservation of liberty and democracy; but the UN contains nations which have no desire whatever to preserve liberty and democracy, and which could not even begin to establish liberty and democracy without having their present rulers immediately removed from power. There is nothing to be gained by signing an agreement by which these nations would undertake to abandon perhaps 2 per cent of their present restraints, and calling it a Convention on Freedom of Information.

The CBC's New Management

THE new general manager of the CBC, Mr. Donald Manson, combines a deep devotion to British traditions with a love for the Latin American climate and an unswerving conviction about the CBC's role in Canada. As a senior servant of the corporation from its very beginning and as an expert in radio for thirty years before that, he has



—Brigden's

DONALD MANSON

already played an important, though inconspicuous part in guiding CBC's policies. We suspect that his influence will continue to be inconspicuous, but it will be real. On the general manager fall the administrative responsibilities which inevitably form a considerable part in CBC's operations.

The CBC is particularly to be congratulated on the appointment of Mr. Alphonse Ouimet as assistant general manager. This is a man still only 43, bilingual, cultivated and amusing, who has a rare combination of technical skill and executive ability. Mr. Jean Désy's diplomatic experience and wide cultural interests will obviously be an advantage to the International Service, which has had more than its full share of growing pains. Domestic programs remain in the experienced hands of Mr. Ernest Bushnell.

Students and English

FROM A wire story sent out by the Canadian University Press, and therefore presumably reliable, we learn that a special examination was recently held in the University of Toronto to obtain "some indication of what degree of knowledge of English the average undergrad possesses", and that the results were "much worse than expected". Plans had been made to form five instruction groups of 25 students each for those who failed to get 50 per cent. After the examination ten groups were arranged for with 35 students in each, and even these looked after only those who scored 35 per cent or less. Those who scored from 35 to 50 per cent will have to get along as they are.

This corresponds pretty closely with the experience in other Canadian provinces. There is, we think, only one conclusion to be drawn from it, namely that there is something radically wrong with the high schools which send up these students. There is a prevalent theory in these schools that one learns to use English by using it, without any special instruction. This is a theory which is not applied in the more practical realms of football and basketball, where careful and systematic instruction in the technique of the game is imparted to everybody who is going to represent "the school" in those highly competitive forms of sport. But of course football and basketball are important, and the school which does not have a fairly good team is obviously not a "good" or successful school. There is no such feeling about English, and for that matter no means (except a special test like that just held at U of T) by which the public can tell whether a given high school is teaching English well or badly.

CBC and Censorship

THIS JOURNAL shares very fully the view, which is now being expressed by a good many organizations of national or provincial scope, that there should not be any further restrictions imposed by statute on the character of the material which may be sent out over the air on Canadian wavelengths, beyond those which have been in force ever since the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was set up to regulate radio in Canada. Those restrictions leave to the CBC a very large freedom as to what it will broadcast and what it will not broadcast, and on the whole that freedom has been exercised for some fifteen years with great judgment and discretion.

In the matter of the recent broadcast—the closing one of his series—by Mr. Fred Hoyle, the eminent astrophysicist, there appeared to us to be some ground for questioning the wisdom of the CBC in permitting a frankly atheist position to be set forth over the radio. And what disturbed us more even than the atheist position was the fact that it was tagged on to a most valuable series of lectures on a purely scientific subject, and the impression was thus given that the science of astrophysics gives support to the belief that God cannot exist. This is a belief which is strongly contested by many other astrophysicists, and which seems to overlook the inherent limitations of all science. But we do not for a moment suggest that the fact of our differing with the CBC in this instance is a reason for fettering the CBC for all time with a statutory prohibition against certain proscribed ideas, or still worse, against certain proscribed broadcasters.

We believe that there is a difference between radio and other forms of communication, and that the proposition that any and every idea has a right to communication on the radio in the same way as it has a right to communication in print or in an assembly, provided only that it is not indecent, seditious, libelous or calculated to promote disorder, is untenable. But we believe that Parliament would be most unwise to attempt itself to distinguish between those ideas which may be broadcast and those which may not, and still more unwise to hand over a general power to do so to a board of censors whose chief concern would inevitably be to allow nothing on the air which could possibly be the object of any protest.

PORTS OF CALL

FLORIDA FOR EVERYBODY

by Egerton Smythe

TRAVEL experts assign several reasons for the phenomenal increase in Florida's vacation business. The principal reason, however, is that the word is spreading rapidly that the Sunshine State is no longer a haven for the rich but can and does provide a budget vacation for Mr. Average Man and his family.

A recent survey shows that a Canadian visitor, his wife and two children, can take a ten day Florida vacation for as little as $300. This would include comfortable sleeping quarters, wholesome meals, a visit to several of Florida's top attractions and the cost of operating an automobile while in the State. This does not include the cost of getting to the Florida State line.

SUNSHINE AND SOOTHING REST AT MIAMI BEACH

—Photos courtesy Florida State News Bureau

SAND AT PENSACOLA IS OF A SPECIAL QUALITY

Opportunities in Florida to put into practice the words of the old song "the best things in life are free" are boundless. Free beaches range from Fernandina on the northeast corner of the State to Key West and thence along the Gulf Coast all the way to Pensacola. It doesn't cost a cent to fish in salt water and there are hundreds of bridges and piers where this sport is practised under ideal conditions. If the visitor doesn't bring his own tackle, a cane pole can be rented for as little as 50 cents a day.

For the person who wants to do some real deep-sea fishing, there are places like Tarpon Springs where cruises leave at 8 a.m. and return at 5 p.m. for the nominal fee of $3 with tackle provided.

Florida's golden sands are available now to every income bracket.

Celebrate

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IN OLD QUÉBEC

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LETTERS

PERSONAL ENVOY OF KING

I HAVE just read Frank Flaherty's interesting article on the possibility of a Canadian being our next Governor-General, in the Nov. 17 issue.

Appointment of a Canadian, it is said, would be one more step in the consolidation of Canada as an independent nation within the Commonwealth.

Personally, I am quite happy to continue as at present, with some great personality from abroad representing His Majesty in our country. However, if it is felt that we are past that stage, then, say I, we are past the stage of having a Governor-General.

As Mr. Flaherty subtly concedes, the Governor-General is but a rubber stamp in the Government of this country; his position, his office, his value is that of being the *personal* envoy to Canada of the King. He is the King in Canada, and that is why we pay him the respect we do, and cheerfully pay the cost of so maintaining him.

But no Canadian could be so considered; no Canadian could create that illusion, or command the respect as *personal* envoy of the King. No matter how good a man, nor how great, being native-born and home-appointed, it just wouldn't be the same. There is no Canadian alive for whom I would vote the amount now maintaining the Governor-General.

The Governor-General's status is simply that of being Personal Envoy of the King; take that away, and you take away the value—and the need.

No, I feel—either an envoy from abroad or none at all. A Canadian would be a make-shift imitation.

THOMAS R. LEE
Editor and Publisher,
Ingersoll, Ont. The Ingersoll *Tribune*

SN in the South

IN JUNE of this year, I left home in London, Ont., to come down here to teach at the University of Florida. All summer I tried to keep in touch with new developments at home, but found it almost impossible.

I therefore had my family send me several publications to consider subscribing to. After due consideration, and ruling out a daily paper, I think that your publication will ideally suit my purpose. I have purchased SATURDAY NIGHT constantly while in Canada and am sure that I will enjoy it even more now.

EDWARD J. MILES
Instructor in Geography,
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida.

Cover Girl

I THINK the cover photograph of Queen's drum majorette in Nov. 10 issue is wonderful, but her name is *Peggy* Dyer, not *Connie*. I should know as I am her mother.

Hartington, Ont. MRS. EDGAR GENGE

Ballet Director

REFERRING to the article "Choreo-Catalyst" in Nov. 17 issue, may I draw your attention to the fact that I am still the director of the Winnipeg Ballet and not "ex-Winnipeg Director" as stated, although I have a school in Toronto as well as Winnipeg. I would also like to congratulate your photographer on the very charming picture of Carlu Carter which is on the cover.

Toronto, Ont. GWENETH LLOYD

UEL Support

RE AN otherwise excellent article in Nov. 17 issue, entitled — "Which Canadian will be the Governor-General?" I was sorry to read that the writer considered that one of the remaining *relics* of Colonialism is the lack of a distinctive Canadian flag.

To a UEL, and there are many of the descendants of those fine people in Canada — thank God — no other flag could be better or more appropriate for Canada than the Union Jack.

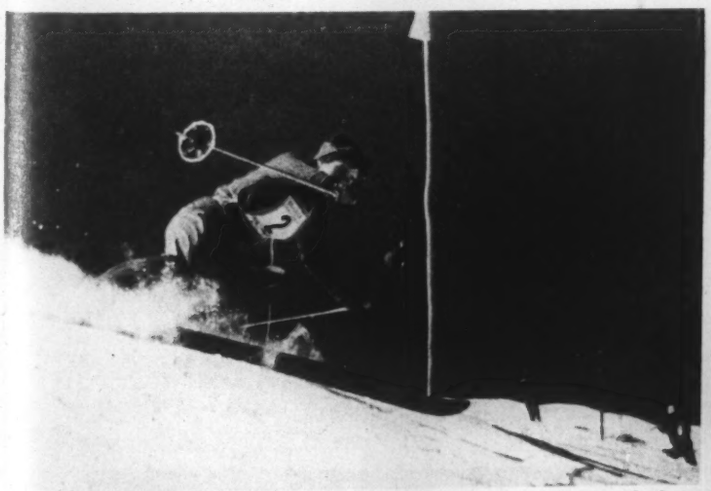
H. STEPHEN, UEL

Skier in Action

THAT was an attractive shot of Olympic skier Joanne Hewson on the cover of Dec. 1 issue. But how about a picture of her in action?

Toronto, Ont. J. J. CHAMBERS

■ *See below.*



—Sue Spencer

OLYMPIC SKIER JOANNE HEWSON IN A SLALOM

THE ALCOHOLIC

Alcoholism is the abnormal and uncontrollable use of alcohol to an extent seriously detrimental to physical and mental health. This condition is now recognized as an important medical and public health problem.

Fortunately, medical, health, welfare, and religious agencies, industrial and other employers have taken a practical, realistic view of this problem. They are attacking it factually and without undue emotionalism.

This enlightened approach offers great hope to all those who now are chronic alcoholics — as well as to those who are running the risk of becoming chronic alcoholics.

1. What is the cause of alcoholism?

Authorities have found no *one* cause for this condition. Research shows, however, that alcoholics are usually people who do not seem able to face life in a mature manner because of some underlying mental or emotional condition which the alcoholic himself may not clearly recognize. They seem to seek escape by excessive drinking — and eventually they become dependent on alcohol just to go on living.

Some authorities also believe that an alcoholic's body chemistry differs from that of normal persons, and that this difference results in an unnatural appetite for alcohol. Excessive drinking, however, is in all cases a *symptom*. Often the symptom can be removed, but it is very apt to return unless the underlying trouble is eliminated.

2. What are the dangers of alcoholism?

Both physical and mental disorders may result from excessive drinking. Nutritional disturbances frequently occur, and certain vital organs may be harmed. Eventually most alcoholics undergo distinct personality changes that add to their instability. Alcoholics are definitely "accident prone."

The industrial accident rate among excessive drinkers is from 100 to 200 percent higher than among non-alcoholics alongside whom they work. Other accident hazards are increased by the excessive use of alcohol. It also takes its toll socially in wrecked family life — and economically it is claimed to cause a loss of millions of dollars annually.

3. How can medical science help the alcoholic?

Although there is no specific remedy for alcoholism, much can be done to help a person stop drinking completely. The success of any form of treatment, however, depends upon the alcoholic himself who must absolutely want to break the habit. Once he has stopped, most authorities agree that the real alcoholic cannot drink again with safety.

Psychotherapy may be used to help the patient recognize his problems and how to deal with them without the use of alcohol. Certain medicines, which should be used only under the guidance of a doctor, are also available. These medicines may help to wean the patient away from drink.

It is important, too, for the alcoholic to re-establish a routine of healthful living through proper diet, sufficient relaxation and sleep, and attention to other health measures that are usually disrupted by excessive drinking. In some cases, occupational guidance may be appropriate.

4. How can everyone help the alcoholic?

The general public — all of us — can help overcome the prejudices that have long existed about alcoholics by looking upon chronic drinkers as persons subject to serious physical and mental handicaps.

We must help them through sympathy and understanding, and aid them to obtain the type of treatment that they need. This treatment may be individual or group therapy given by the doctor, or mutual aid provided through organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous.

We can also support and encourage the development of programs for the *scientific* study and control of this problem. In these ways, we can all do our part toward restoring thousands of men and women to healthy, happy, useful lives. Additional information on alcoholism is in Metropolitan's free booklet, 121-T, "The Alcoholic."

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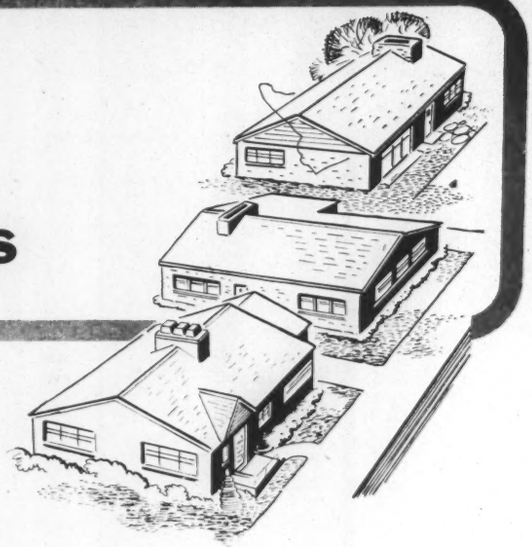

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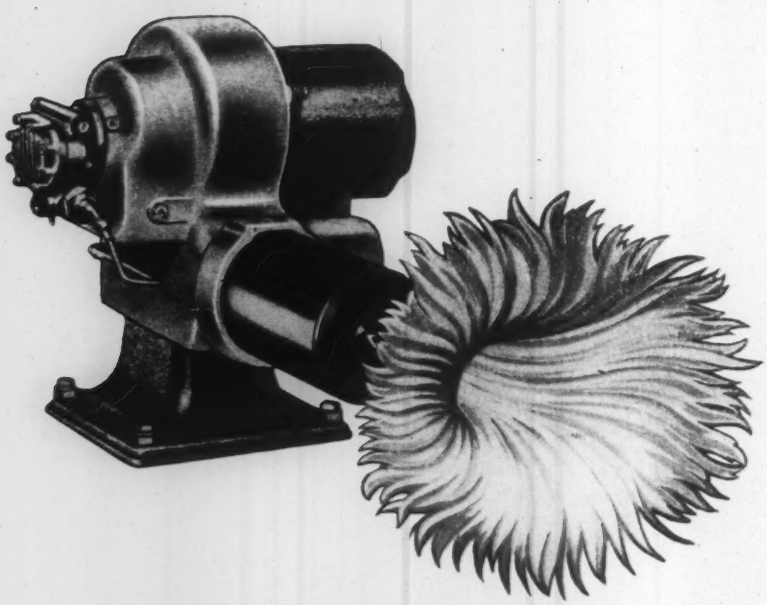

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FAMOUS FOR COMFORT · ECONOMY · QUALITY

The Myth of Toronto

By Max Braithwaite

I LIKE the people. I like Toronto as a place to have fun. I like the look of Toronto. I am not saying this to be facetious or sarcastic, but because, so far as I and my family are concerned, it is literally and completely true. And I can prove it.

First, the people. Eight years ago next May I brought my family to Toronto from the West where, according to a popular myth, the hand of friendship is always extended and every board has a place for the wayfarer. I had heard all the things about Toronto . . . how it was a deadly, dangerous stronghold of smugness and materialism. I half expected to find a Family Compacter setting bear traps baited with clergy reserves on Yonge Street. I knew that if I so much as asked a stranger for a match he would bludgeon me with a land title. I was on my guard.

We arrived at Union Station at 7 o'clock on a Sunday morning. (That's one criticism of Toronto I admit: at 7 a.m. in May it's mighty chilly.) My little family stood shivering and bewildered and unhappy at the place where taxis pick people up. My wife had our six-weeks-old baby cradled in one arm and a bag full of his intimate necessities cradled in the other. I had a two-year-old girl sitting on one arm, an eight-year-old girl clutching the other hand, and a mouthful of baggage checks. These were for a baby carriage, a crib, two packing cases and a trunk, which the baggage people had just told me wouldn't be ready for at least an hour.

We had just commenced a little family discussion as to whether we should try to get breakfast at the station ("But what about the baby's bottle? . . . and he'll have to have a sleep soon . . . in his crib.") and then pick up the baggage, or go to the house we had rented away out in the east end of the city and come back for the stuff later, or what, when we met our first Torontonian.

I'll never forget him. He was a skinny, sharp-faced little guy of about sixty in a worn blue suit and a peaked cap. He jumped out of a black and yellow car, took one look at our Ellis Island-type group and said, "Where to, Mack?"

I mumbled something about not being able to get the baggage.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

—Toronto's University Avenue by Canada Wide

THE STAR AND THE RECORD

A Comparison of Two Newspapers

by R. A. Farquharson

IN THE LAST 13 DAYS of the Ontario election campaign the Toronto Daily Star set an all-time Canadian record in using a year's growth from 600 acres of pulp forest in its attempt to elect Liberal Leader Walter Thomson.

In the last two weeks The Star devoted 157 columns to the election and in addition provided almost as much space for pictures designed to influence voters.

As newsprint costs $123 a ton and as 157 columns means 65 tons to The Star, it was natural that space usually available for news was sharply curtailed to make way for the unprecedented political campaign. Because The Star campaign reached a point which attracted nation-wide and even international attention, SATURDAY NIGHT has analyzed the news content of the paper from Nov. 8 up to and including election day, Nov. 22.

To give a comparison in the analysis, the same daily measurements were made of The Kitchener-Waterloo Record, considered by newspapermen one of the most competently edited papers in Canada. In resources The Star is infinitely stronger than The Record. It buys all available news services and has an international chain of correspondents. The Record makes conscientious use of the news it gets on a single leased wire from The Canadian Press and Associated Press. According to the records of the Dominion News Clipping Service, The Record led The Star for the last three-month period by 17% in quotations by other papers.

But any one of a group of smaller Ontario papers could have been chosen. A quick check through The St. Catharines Standard, The Brantford Expositor and The Peterborough Examiner indicated that an analysis would have brought similar results.

In the number of pages published The Star was almost double The Record with 682 to 386. But total size and the amount of space devoted to politics were the only categories in which The Star was ahead. For the purposes of the survey, sports, financial and women's sections, comic strips and features were not counted. The amount of space used by The Star to promote its concerts, The Star Weekly and want ads, was also ignored.

The sharpest comparison came the day before the election when politics and political pictures in the 52-page Star occupied 638 inches or 29 columns. News from all Canada outside Toronto was squeezed into 32 inches. The news from the rest of the world got only 14½ inches of space and by the time the night edition went to press The Star had severed all international relations. Not one line of world news was left.

Kitchener-Waterloo Record readers knew all about the now controversial story crediting to Brooke Claxton the announcement in Rotterdam that Canada would spend $100 million on air-dromes in Western Europe. The Star found a couple of inches inside to carry an Ottawa despatch saying the Prime Minister doubted if Mr. Claxton was correctly quoted. The Record was able to wind up the election campaign and still find room for nine columns of Canadian news and 14 columns of foreign news.

OVER the whole 13 days covered by the survey The Star carried a total of 44 columns or an average of 3 columns, 5 inches, a day on news of the world outside Canada. The Record found space for 174½ columns or over 13 columns a day.

Excluding election coverage but taking in all happenings outside Toronto, Canadian news in The Star, including the national capital, averaged 3.9 columns a day and was well under two columns on three days. The Record averaged 10 columns a day.

In pictures The Star's 166 columns included a full-page picture dug from the files of a Hollywood nurse and doctor at the bedside of a dying child. There were no cutlines, but reading matter inserted in a corner of the picture reported a charge by Mr. Thomson that Toronto hospitals had refused to find room for a baby with an incurable disease. Unnamed models were repeatedly used in large pictures to illustrate other Thomson charges. The Record's 95 columns of pictures—it is considered one of the best illustrated of the smaller Canadian papers—kept pace with the picture news of the world and gave to the election normal coverage.

In election news, without including the space devoted to propaganda pictures, The Star ran a total of 157 columns or well over three times the amount of space it found for everything that was happening in Canada including the reporting of the national parliament. For the 13-day period The Record covered all three parties in 21 columns, confined its views to the editorial page. Local and wire stories were a model of reportorial objectivity.

The Star is published in a community of over a million people; The Record in twin cities totalling 60,000. Yet The Record provided its hometown readers with 132 columns of local news while all Toronto got in The Star was 83½ columns.

It cost the charitable foundation that owns The Star $7,995 for newsprint to publish the campaign articles of the last 13 days, not including the campaign pictures.

At prevailing rates, it would cost another $4,710 to produce mechanically this election material. Reporters' expenses, wire and telephone charges, engraving costs, undoubtedly all added up to the most expensive election coverage in Ontario history.

But the most interesting of all comparisons made came the day after the election.

What was the result?

In all Ontario only seven Liberal members were elected. In Toronto and suburbs, where The Star's circulation is densest, not one Liberal was elected.

Before the week was over the President of Hamilton East Liberal Association gave notice of a resolution to the Ontario Liberal Association proposing "that we divorce ourselves from the Toronto Daily Star until it presents its news in a more sensible manner." This was in spite of the well advertised fact that The Star with 427,000 readers has almost double the circulation of its nearest Canadian competitor.

The Kitchener-Waterloo Record has no local opposition. For this reason it usually takes no editorial stand on elections. But this time it broke through the habit of years because it did not like the campaign of Mr. Thomson and The Star. In a single editorial it came out for Mr. Frost.

There are two ridings in The Record's home territory. One had been Liberal for 25 years; the other was CCF.

Both returned Conservative members on Nov. 22.

TORONTO DAILY STAR

MAY BE YOUR MOTHER-THOMSON

"The Tory government in Ontario has permitted poverty to sentence aged people to live out their lives in mental institutions even though many of these people are not mentally ill at all.

"Think of your father or your mother being sent to live out their days in a mental institution because they had no place to live or no one to care for them. Just imagine your parents being denied their freedom and forced to pay their old age pensions to live among people who are mentally ill or senile. It would be enough, I should think to unbalance even a balanced mind.

"It is happening in wealthy Ontario where the government over the last few years has been building up multi-million dollar surpluses. What callousness, ladies and gentlemen, what callousness."

HOME EDITION

OTTAWA STOPPED FROST GRAB OF PENSIONS, MENTAL CASES PUT IN WITH AGED—THOMSON

SITE NOT EVEN PREPARED FOR HUGE CANCER CENTRE FROST BOASTS OF—C.C.F.

DOCTOR CHARGES FROST LETTING $4,000,000 AID IN CANCER FIGHT LIE IDLE

THIS PAGE, framed, hangs in London Free Press*.

CITY Kitchener-Waterloo Record

Big Three, Turkey to Join In Defence of Middle East

U.S. Financial Aid Suggested By Churchill

Rose Again Defeated Over China

Act Despite Objection Of Arabs

Empire Troops Bear Brunt of Big Assault

THIS PAGE is a sample of reportorial objectivity.

THE STAR vs. THE RECORD

(Nov. 8-22, daily average)

	STAR	RECORD
SIZE	52 pages	28 pages
PICTURES	12.8 columns	7.4 columns
ELECTION NEWS	12.1 "	1.6 "
LOCAL NEWS	6.4 "	10.2 "
CANADIAN NEWS	3.9 "	10.4 "
FOREIGN NEWS	3.4 "	13.4 "

*With the following notation above it: "IT CAN HAPPEN . . . sentimentality and headline editorials defeat their purpose and destroy confidence in newspapers."

"Backwoods Lawyer" Wins Solid Urban Support

by Hugh Ross

Leslie Frost won historic majority in Ontario through his personal mixture of rural candor, metropolitan suavity and solid political ability

OLD MAN ONTARIO, about whom Les Frost had always spoken well, turned around and handed the Lindsay lawyer a whopper of a compliment. The old man gave him the biggest majority any Ontario premier has ever had in the 90-member Legislature.

For two-and-a-half years Frost had been managing the old man's business, but he felt that the job had been handed down to him rather than won in open competition, and he was anxious to know how he was doing. On October 4 he came right out and asked. On November 22 he got the answer. The boss thought he was doing fine.

The man who got this unequalled measure of approval is a big (5 feet, 11 inches), pleasant-mannered, 56-year-old barrister, who, on occasion, likes to refer to himself as a backwoods lawyer, and to the people and physical properties of the 412,582 square miles to which his Government administers, as Old Man Ontario.

Old Man Ontario, as he might be put together jig-saw fashion out of Frost speeches, looks something like this: He is a giant who is still growing, who is old enough to be wise and young enough to be vigorous, wealthy but not grasping, a leader but also a cooperator. All in all, he is an extremely good type.

Old Man Ontario got into all Frost election speeches. The Premier has a wide knowledge of Ontario's history and a very real feeling for it. The Province's future—preferably under a succession of Conservative administrations, of course—he looks upon with boundless enthusiasm. He thinks pretty well of the old man today, too.

The public speakers' league, if such exists, is not likely to present any medals to Leslie M. Frost as an orator. His material seldom seems to be as well-ordered as it might be; topic follows topic in no logical sequence. He occasionally prepares scripts—he writes his own speeches when they are written at all—and then improvises upon them. Seldom when he has the urge to use two words in place of one does he resist it. During the just-finished campaign a little game developed among the reporters covering the Premier—betting how long he would go on after the first "in conclusion . . ."

BUT THAT is not to say his speeches are not effective. The thing that more than compensates is the impression of sincerity he creates. He is not an issue-of-the-day, pound-the-table orator, but more a conversational type of speaker. When he talks about the electric light being brought to the farmhouse, and the new schools which are leading to the achievement of a 100 years' goal of equality of opportunity in education, or of the great benefits which are going to flow from the development of new-found iron resources, his listeners are likely to feel they are taking part in very big things.

The fact is, he believes the same thing.

Frost's occasional references to himself as a backwoods lawyer demonstrate in a minor way one of his characteristics. A. A. MacLeod, the Toronto Communist who had been Legislature's sharpest phrase-maker (his term for George Drew and the ageing, kindly Agriculture Minister Kennedy: "Arsenic and Old Lace") once dubbed the Premier: "Flexible Frost." However intended—MacLeod has a negligible reputation as a complimenter of Conservatives—the term was apt. It implied willingness to give and take, or, at worst, ability to roll with a punch.

The relationship of flexibility to backwoods lawyer lies in the fact that the latter designation was hung upon Frost in the first place by someone whose intention was other than kindly. But rather than being mortally stung by this intended barb, or even retiring in disorder to the Lindsay practise he and his late brother Cecil started 30 years ago, Frost adopted the term.

Frost has not tried to make himself out to be a latter-day Lincoln, but he has not suffered politically from this now-self-applied touch of backwoodsiness. For one thing, many people would vote for a backwoods lawyer who wouldn't shake hands with a corporation lawyer unless he were securely chained to a stanchion.

Frost has been able to use "backwoods lawyer" as an alternative to the politician's stock "no comment." When—at press conferences, for example—the type of question conducive to a "no comment" answer has come up, it has not been unknown for Frost to chuckle, spread his hands out palms up (like a magician demonstrating he has nothing up his sleeves) and state: "Boys, you couldn't expect me to answer that. I'm just a backwoods lawyer."

This, it may be observed, does the interrogator no good, but it does him no good pleasantly.

WHERE the Frost flexibility has shown up importantly has been in the chamber of the Ontario Legislature and at Ottawa. The final three sessions of the twenty-third legislature were marked by an unusual degree of sweetness and light. There were two reasons: The administration was to a large extent doing what it said it was, giving good government; and the opposition was finding it difficult to fight with a man who wouldn't get mad.

In the latter respect things were vastly different from the days of George Drew, who engaged in frequent robust romps with the other side of the House.

Frost's willingness to see the other fellow's point of view showed up in other ways in the twenty-third legislature. It showed up for instance in several pieces of Government legislation which the Opposition and particularly the CCF, had advocated, if not first, at least equally. Long before the election was called on October 4, Liberal Leader Walter Thomson also complained that the Premier was lifting his ideas. CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

"ENTENTE CORDIALE" between Ontario and Ottawa shows at Hydro-power agreement conference. Commissioner Robert Saunders of Ontario Hydro watches PM St. Laurent and Leslie Frost sign the agreement for the St. Lawrence development project. Ottawa-Ontario relations have transcended party differences.

—Photos by Peter Gordon

JOHN CONWAY, York Puppets head, also teaches manipulation, play presentation. Pupils are children's librarians Enid Wallace, Bonnie Clark, Dorothy Morgan.

HIS PUPPETS ARE PROFESSIONALS

by Lyn Harrington

TECHNICIANS Bob Patchett, Jane Ackerman, Doris Thistlewood in action during fantasy production.

WHEN MONTREAL-born John Conway, MA, forsook teaching and established the York Puppet Theatre in Toronto last year, he hoped the puppets would make a living for him. And so they have. He has presented plays both in the city and in nearby towns and villages to Home and School Associations, church groups and other fund-raising bodies.

Now he's going farther afield. Early in December, the long-established firm of Ogilvy's in Ottawa is opening its new store on Nicholas Street. The York Puppets will be on hand, literally, for the celebrations of the opening week.

From the marts of commerce, they expect to make their bow to audiences in the great homes of the capital. They will grace the customary children's Christmas party at Rideau Hall, where youngsters and adults alike will chuckle over the hilarious adventures in "Dragon Ho!"

John Conway, at 29, isn't afraid to launch a new and uncertain venture. He has been interested in puppets ever since he first saw a diagram in the Book of Knowledge. In primary school he was putting on puppets shows for the classroom, using clothespins for characters. By the time he reached high school, he and a girl associate were presenting marionette shows with signed contracts for $5 a performance. After high school, he toured the U.S. with the Canadian Puppet Ballet.

University followed, then a stint with the RCAF, and more university, from which he emerged with his Master of Arts degree. He lectured in English at the University of British Columbia for two years, before finally settling on puppets.

After some gipsying through the Fraser and Okanagan Valleys, he returned to Toronto to set up an itinerant puppet theatre. This has since been expanded under the registered name, Puppet Productions. This includes a successful trial screening for television, commercial skits, and courses for those interested in learning to make and manipulate hand-puppets.

Sponsored by the New Play Society as part of its regular courses in stagecraft, Conway has been lecturing on speech-training and especially in the actual operation of the puppets. Manipulation has always been the real grind in teaching puppetry and practice can be as tedious, and as necessary, as practising scales.

FIST PUPPETS are capable of more expressive action than the stringed marionettes, Conway believes. And the practice puppets used by his students are simply abstract figures. In real puppets, the modelling of the head, the painting of the features, the costuming . . . all help to identify the character and sustain interest. Most of those taking the 6-lecture course are children's librarians.

One student is a minister's wife. She hopes to use puppets as a family project, and also with the young women's church groups. The puppets can make folk tales come alive, and certainly the Bible stories are excellent for dramatization. Another student plans to use puppets in work at an Indian residential school next year in Western Canada.

Since the project is unusual, and is proving successful, Conway has been requested to give the same course in a condensed, close-packed, three-day session at the next meeting of the Puppeteers of America, when they meet in North Carolina next summer.

"OPERATION STRANGLE"

HOT DEBATE OVER AIR WAR

by Willson Woodside

—International

VANDENBERG: His claims are disputed.

AGAINST an effort by the enemy to build up his forces and supplies under cover of the truce negotiations, the UN air forces have stepped up sharply an "Operation Strangle" which they have been carrying on since August. The U.S. Chief of Air Staff, General Hoyt Vandenberg, recently gave a detailed account of the achievements and hopes of this operation, an account which has revived once again the debate over the role of air power in Korea. This debate gains importance from the build-up of enemy air power in Manchuria, which could go on during any truce in Korea.

Hanson Baldwin of the *New York Times*, in challenging sharply the claims which Vandenberg makes for Operation Strangle, intimates that the latter's statement was in the nature of a defence of Air Force doctrine against renewed criticism from the Navy, the Marines and the commanders and men on the ground in Korea. All of these have taken issue, Baldwin says, with the Air Force policy of withdrawing close air support from the fighting front.

General Vandenberg presents the situation as follows. Prevented by political policy from attacking the strongholds of enemy air power across the Yalu, it is impossible for us to gain true air supremacy in this battle theatre. Nevertheless our air power has had a controlling influence and perhaps even a decisive effect upon the ground battle. Without dominant air power we would have been driven out of Korea long ago.

THE RAPID BUILD-UP of enemy air power is an effort to lift the weight of our relentless air attack from the back of his army, and so break the stalemate on the ground; it is our air attack on his supply lines which has prevented him from mounting another major offensive. Faced with the choice of negotiating an armistice or building up their own air power, they chose both, and have tried to use the one to cover the other.

It was the heavy loss of transport and munitions, rather than the loss of men at the front, which brought the enemy decision to build up his air strength, Vandenberg believes. And if anything will finally bring him to accept an armistice it will be the cost in equipment of continuing the air war.

All this is due to Operation Strangle, an aerial "interdiction" campaign against enemy supply lines launched last August. In World War II such an air attack, in combination with the advance of our ground forces, caught the Germans in a deadly trap. In Korea all it can do is prevent the enemy from gathering supplies for an offensive, since our ground forces, "for good reason," are not now attempting to move forward.

We are making it very expensive for the enemy to maintain himself in his present position in mid-Korea. The big B-29's knock out the main bridges and keep them out. The F-84 fighter-bombers attack the key railroad lines in daylight, and have been averaging over 50 cuts a day, forcing the enemy to cannibalize his branch lines for rails to repair the main lines. And the B-26's attack truck traffic by night.

By these attacks we have destroyed an average of 180 trucks a day, while forcing the enemy to wreck perhaps another hundred a day on bypaths and by night driving, and a total of "scores of locomotives and hundreds of boxcars." Our three-month cost, August through October, has been 178 airmen killed, wounded or missing, and 146 aircraft.

The enemy's answer to Operation Strangle has been as obvious as it was inevitable, Vandenberg continued. After perfecting tactics and training pilots for months in cautious fights near his bases across the Yalu, he committed his fighter forces in strength in September. By October an average of 100 MIG-15's were being sighted daily, ten times as many as during the summer. We "know" that the enemy now has 1,400 planes deployed in Manchuria, about half of them MIG's. Half of the latter are based just beyond the Yalu, by rotation.

The MIG's at this time moved their activity southward, falling on our big bombers and our fighter-bombers, and forcing us to concentrate more of our fighters on countering MIG's and most of our bombing to the southward. The enemy then set out to move his bases southward, working intensively to prepare three large fields, close together, and 90 miles this side of the Yalu. In late October we struck at these fields with escorted B-29's in daylight, and roused the most violent and desperate action yet encountered. Three of the eight B-29's were shot down and all the rest damaged. Since then they have been shifted to individual attacks, mostly by night.

THE AIR SPACE between the Yalu and Pyongyang is now "no-man's-air," and has become the area of decision in the Korean air war. The enemy is intensifying his effort to win this decision, and has at his disposal, in the MIG-15, a "superior" plane, which in many respects can outperform our F-86 (which is the fighter we are making for the RCAF). The MIG's demonstrated ability to operate at supersonic speeds Vandenberg even finds "momentarily discouraging," and a timely warning of the advance of Soviet technology.

—New York Times

THE AIR WAR: As it intensifies in the middle, pressure builds up to spread it.

To Vandenberg's claims for Operation Strangle and the decisive effect of air power in the Korean War the military editor of the *New York Times* has a sharp retort. What has been the result of Operation Strangle? Have we "isolated" the battlefield and, by starving the enemy of supplies, prepared the way for our ground forces to advance with little opposition?

ON THE CONTRARY, says Hanson Baldwin, there is good reason to believe that the enemy is as strong, if not stronger, than he was when the interdiction and isolation campaign started. Certainly he has, and uses, far more artillery than ever before. The First Cavalry Division and other units report more enemy tanks than at any time since the war's beginning. There is more anti-aircraft, and the ammunition for it. Thousands of trucks are reported each night.

How can this be? General Vandenberg seems to blame the political situation that prohibits the bombing of enemy bases in Manchuria. The implication is that if this were permitted we could then throw the enemy out of Korea. Yet to extend the air war to Manchuria would be merely to extend the present effort, not to the factories supplying the weapons, which are Russian, but to an even more extensive and dispersed supply area.

A fact which General Vandenberg and many others seem to have lost sight of, says Baldwin, is that the

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TORONTO

SIMPSON'S STORES AND ORDER OFFICES SERVE CANADIANS FROM COAST TO COAST

—International

INFERIOR to *MIG-15* in some respects, is Vandenberg verdict on USAF's and RCAF's *F-86 Sabre*, shown here releasing a rocket.

Korean battlefield, limited by the Yalu River and the sea on either side, is one made to order for "isolation." Except in the extreme north we have undisputed control of the air. We pound enemy communications by day and night from the sky, while the Navy pounds the coastal roads. Nearly every major bridge has been blasted repeatedly. Railways are cratered daily; road junctions and tunnels are bombed and strafed and shelled. And the enemy has far fewer trucks and trains to spare than we have. Yet Operation Strangle has not strangled.

"In part, the answer is that the over-enthusiastic advocates of air power have deluded us." Hundreds of sorties daily mean nothing; it is the hits that count. Many of our sorties, particularly those of the B-29's, are entirely wasted. Our attacks by night are still largely ineffective against road traffic, and human porters and animals pack a vast amount of supplies over mountain trails. With his great manpower the enemy is able to repair railway and bridge damage.

Granted that without our air power we would probably not be in Korea today, why, given such aerial preponderance as air enthusiasts have always insisted would be decisive, have we not won victory? To this question Baldwin answers that ground power, not air power, is the dominant arm in Korea and is likely to be in any continental war of the foreseeable future. There is no such thing as isolation of a continental battlefield by air power; this can only be done by putting ground forces astride the supply lines.

The experience to date with Operation Strangle suggests that the effort would have been better spent on close air support for our troops. It is in the forward battle area that the enemy's troops and supplies are concentrated and good targets offered to air attack.

Baldwen's basic conclusion is that air power must increase its accuracy, particularly by night. "It's only the shots that hit which count." As his own parting shot he says that the airmen should also reduce their claims. That's asking quite a lot — just at budget-making time, with the U.S. Air Force clamoring for the lion's share.

FILMS

FOR THE LOST AUDIENCE

by Mary Lowrey Ross

FOR SOME YEARS now the movies have recognized the existence of a large though scattered audience whose favorite form of escapism is staying away from the movies. Film entertainment had gradually become identified in their minds with Betty Grable musicals, lugubrious soap opera, and the adventures of Pa and Ma Kettle. So they have resigned themselves, quite happily in most cases, to getting along without movies altogether.

The small movie houses across America, which limit themselves to good but not widely popular films have done a great deal to break down this prejudice. In the beginning the little-theatre owners decided that it was worth while to accept the smaller profits and settle for higher prestige. As it turned out however the experiment resulted not only in enhanced prestige but in agreeably large profits. At relatively small expense and for the highest possible motives they succeeded in flushing out regular audiences that hadn't gone to the movies for years.

This, of course, was in the larger cities where there was a sufficient concentration of critical movie-goers to make the enterprise worth while. It was generally recognized that in the smaller communities the prestige picture was likely to fall flat on its face after the first night. The minority audience existed, but it was strewn over too wide an area to make its collection worth while.

However the International Cinema Guild has now devised a scheme, known as the "Curtain at Eight-Thirty" plan, which promises to gather up all these scattered audiences on a single string. Under this scheme, pictures of special quality will be shown for one night only in small theatres across Canada. Tickets will be reserved and there will be one showing of the film during the evening. As a further touch of formality theatre managers will present themselves in evening dress and popcorn stands will be temporarily shrouded.

The experiment has been tested out in Orillia, Ont., where it was immensely successful. It now begins to look as though any community large enough to have a moving-picture theatre is large enough to be trusted, for one evening a week, with a picture that departs from accepted formula.

No doubt some of the films shown will be disappointing; for a picture isn't necessarily interesting simply because it has failed to appeal to the general public. It is doubtful too whether the presence of evening clothes and the absence of popcorn stands will add more than an illusion of distinction. On the other hand, many genuinely fine films will now be made available, for the first time, to smaller communities.

—MGM

"THE RED BADGE OF COURAGE"

APPARENTLY the distributors of "The Red Badge of Courage" have already written it off as a film without much future. At any rate they discounted in advance the possibility that it would have more than a week's run, booking it into a theatre which had arranged for the personal appearance of Josephine Baker the following week. For this is a story of the American Civil War, a struggle in which Canadians aren't supposed to take more than a textbook interest.

Yet the screen version of the Stephen Crane classic is a superb picture. Director John Huston has followed unswervingly the Crane story of a youth who went to war and learned to fight through fear of fear itself. While avoiding all the familiar war-film clichés, Director Huston has neglected none of the lessons taught by the great makers of epic cinema, including D. W. Griffith, and the Russian director of "Chapayav". Through it all he has kept his fear-tormented and fight-addled young hero (Audie Murphy) a consistent human being, controlled by impulses as contrary as they are sharply recognizable.

This is a story written by a man who never went to war, and it is documented, in the screen version, from Civil War records and photographs that have no longer a place in living memory. Yet it is far more immediate and heartshaking in effect than most films recreated from the battles of World War II and spliced with authentic newsreels. Altogether it is a stirring and remarkable film.

"COME, FILL THE CUP" presents James Cagney as a reformed alcoholic. Unfortunately the film itself has a split personality that turns out to be far more troublesome than the hero's predicament. It is part psychological dama, part gangster film, and before it is over it is a good deal more disintegrated than Hero Cagney was at the beginning.

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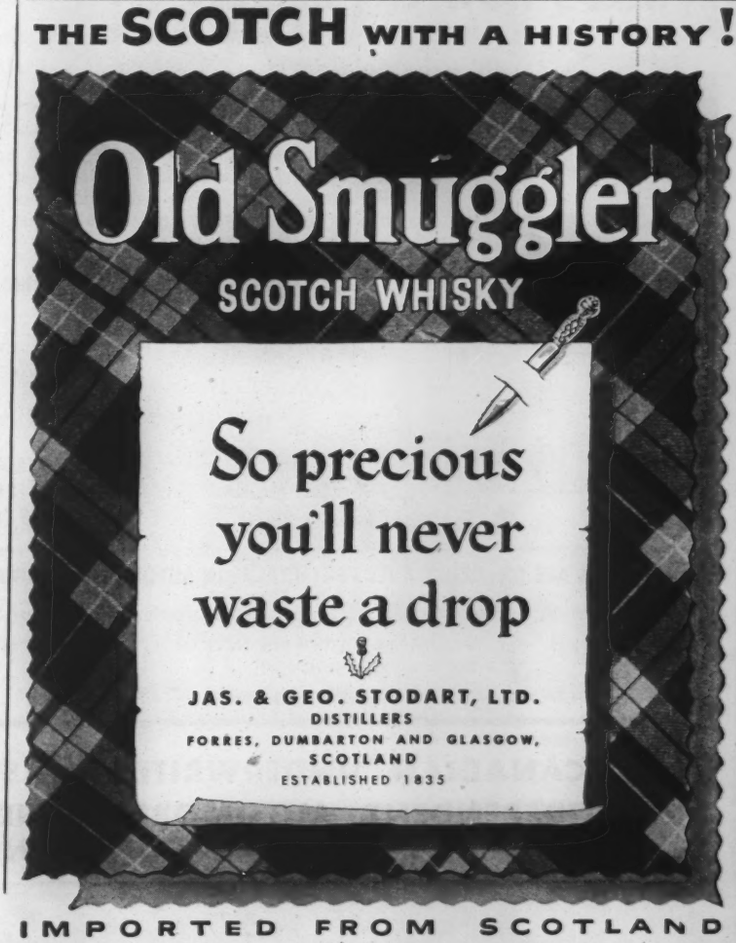

LONDON LETTER

BEVANISM A DYING CAUSE

by Philip Vernon

London.

THE DEVELOPMENT of the Labor Party in opposition is a matter of crucial importance not only to the people of Britain but also to Britain's friends overseas.

The Labor Party is the alternative Government; sooner or later it will return to office. What will happen to it in the meantime? Will it swing to the left and if so, will this mean a victory for Aneurin Bevan? Will it rebel against its established leaders who have committed it to the rearmament program? Will it support Bevan's criticism of Anglo-American policy and reject the implications of the Atlantic Treaty?

These are important questions. The behavior of the Labor Party so far gives some hint of how they will be answered. The statements of Mr. Attlee, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Gaitskell in the House of Commons, though couched in the aggressive language suited to Opposition leaders, have made it clear that they do not intend now to forget all the lessons they learned while in office. The Labor Party remains committed to the main points of Anglo-American policy.

Equally it accepts the need for a vast rearmament program—which it introduced—and under Mr. Gaitskell's guidance the official Labor attitude to the Government's economic policy will certainly be restrained and intelligent. But how far does this official Labor policy find support in the rank and file of the Party—both inside and outside Parliament?

There is, of course a deep division in the Party. While Richard Crossman was stating the Bevanites' case in the Commons he was persistently interrupted, not by Conservatives, but by other Labor members, including Woodrow Wyatt, Christopher Mayhew and Mr. Bellenger—all Ministers in one or other of Attlee's Governments. It is equally interesting to notice that Bevan himself, who so far has been mysteriously reticent, made his more important interruption in the House of Commons since the election, not when a Conservative was speaking, but when Gaitskell was stating the official Labor attitude to the Atlantic Treaty.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that, in his protest against the burden which rearmament is placing on the national economy, Bevan appeals to the deepest instincts of the Labor Party, and that, freed from the responsibilities of office, the rank and file of the Labor Party will be more ready than ever to support his point of view. At the next Labor Party conference it is more than likely that he will take the stage as the spokesman of the real heart of the Labor movement—and be vociferously acclaimed as such.

But appearances can sometimes deceive. The Labor Party is an organization quite unlike any other. Like all parties it has its right wing and its left wing. As in all parties, it is the left wing which makes the most noise—and more often than not wins the support of the rank and file. But whenever it has come to a choice of the path which the Party should follow—left or right—it is the right which has always been chosen.

The experiences of the nineteen-thirties are on this point particularly relevant. Then it was Sir Stafford Cripps who was the militant leader of the left wing, the idol of the rank and file. Like Aneurin Bevan this year, he was returned by the rank and file as a member of the Party's executive. But when the Party leadership expelled him, Cripps found himself an outcast—without any popular support, inside or outside the Party.

Look at Bevan's supporters in the Commons: they are the professional politicians on the fringe of the Party; they have no real roots in the Labor movement. They could all disappear from the Party tomorrow, and the Party would still be very much the same without them.

This is Mr. Bevan's real weakness. When the official leadership of the Party presses the rank and file to choose between it and the rebels on some fundamental issue, the rank and file will forsake the rebels. —*OFNS*

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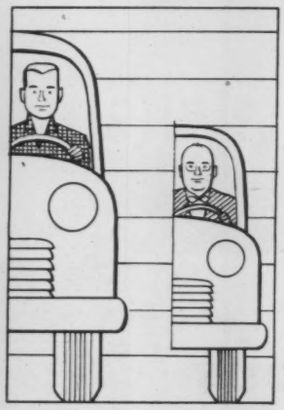

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THE AVERAGE COST OF CLAIMS HAS GONE UP, TOO!

BOTH DOCTORS' BILLS AND HOSPITALIZATION COSTS ARE HIGHER

BIGGER COMPENSATION IS DEMANDED FOR LOST WORKING TIME

PRICES OF NEW CARS AND REPAIR COSTS HAVE GONE UP ALSO

HERE ARE ONTARIO'S AVERAGE CHANGES IN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE PREMIUMS for 1952

Class A1 — *Pleasure cars* driven *only* by people *over 25* — *only 0.8% increase.**

Class A — *Pleasure cars* driven regularly or occasionally by someone *under 25 years* of age — *15.4% increase**.

Class B — Cars used chiefly for *business* — *7.3% increase.**

**Ontario average rates*

CANADIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION

INDEPENDENT AUTOMOBILE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE CONFERENCE

FIRST NATO CRISIS

ATLANTIC UNION NOW

by Sebastian Haffner

London.

THE GREAT COALITION which is embodied in the North Atlantic Treaty has from its inception been meant to defy the historical law that coalitions fall apart when the common danger passes. Whatever Russian propaganda may say, it never was an alliance for war: its purpose was and is to prevent war and to enforce and maintain peace. This is a long-term aim, and it means that the coalition must hold together as a working organism over a long term of years.

It was doubtful from the beginning whether the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could succeed in this aim if it remained a mere coalition of sovereign States of very different power stature and with different and sometimes conflicting interests of their own.

Its founders expressed from the beginning the hope that it might "in time" grow organically into some closer union, and much lip service has been paid to the idea of an "Atlantic Community" and to the underlying unity of political concepts, traditions, and ideals among the North Atlantic Treaty partners, which makes their relationship more than a mere alliance.

IT IS NOW RAPIDLY becoming clear that this is not enough. The rhetorical term "Atlantic Community" has so far not been translated into any kind of hard concrete political institutions, and common ideals are no substitute for such institutions. As for the hope that a closer union will "grow organically in time," it is now becoming rapidly clear that a political union does not "grow" like a vegetable; that it must be deliberately willed, planned, and made by the Governments of the States concerned; and that the time in which this has to be done if the North Atlantic Treaty Powers are to succeed in their purpose is not unlimited.

The rearmament policy has produced the first crisis of the Atlantic Alliance—a crisis with which its many councils and committees are now grappling with uncertain success. It is now clear that the burden of rearmament falls with unequal weight on the various Allies; and that the strength of many of them is insufficient to take the strain at all without much greater support from America. On the other hand, it is also becoming clear that the various Allies act with different degrees of drive and conviction in their rearmament policies; and that the Americans are reluctant to invest heavily in the half-hearted efforts of uncertain Allies.

ALL THIS MAY, with great patience and goodwill, be overcome in the many-sided and somewhat confused negotiations now in progress; and the Atlantic rearmament effort may, with some loss of time, still be successfully carried out in the existing framework—although one cannot help wondering at the enormous waste of precious time and energy in doing through diplomatic negotiations within the framework of an alliance what could be done so much faster, easier, and more efficiently through governmental action in the framework of a Federal Union.

But the rearmament crisis is only the first and mildest test of Atlantic cohesion. If it is successfully overcome, the coalition will within two or three years have to face the greater strain of evolving and maintaining a common policy in the question of a settlement with Russia; and if such a settlement is achieved, it will have to maintain for a long time the strength to guard and sustain it. To expect that it will stand up to all this as a mere coalition of independent partners is straining optimism. The sober truth is that the North Atlantic Treaty Powers have embarked on tasks which can in the long run be mastered only by one State; and that they either have to become one State or fail in their tasks, with calamitous consequences for world peace and Western civilization.

THIS TRUTH IS STILL only just dawning on most of them. The will to sink national sovereignty in a larger federal union has for years existed in one part of the "Atlantic Community," but only in the weakest, most dependent, and most exposed part. The countries of continental Western Europe which suffered defeat and occupation in the Second World War—France,

—Shafer in Saturday Review of Literature

THERE'S A LIMIT to what committees can do: "Why don't we compromise, then, on quadripartite bizonal control of the triumvirate on a unilateral basis?"

Germany, the Low Countries and Italy—are now all federal-minded and psychologically ripe for Union. The trouble is that a mere Continental European Union between these States is not the answer to the problem.

Such a Continental European Union would never by itself be strong enough to do the job of the Atlantic Treaty Powers as a whole, which is to create a power which can in safety and equanimity co-exist with a hostile Russia. It would always depend on the continued support of America, and the continued alliance with Britain and Canada; and the stresses between these four coalition members would be scarcely less than those between the present twelve. A mere European Union within the Atlantic coalition is no substitute for an Atlantic Union.

British policy during the summer of 1951 has come up against the hard realization that there is no future for Britain outside a permanent association at least with the U.S. Economically, the beginnings of rearmament have produced a new British balance-of-payments crisis which can be overcome only with renewed American aid.

This shows that Britain cannot hope to discharge her commitments as a Great Power without such continued aid; and she cannot abandon these commitments and contract to small-nation status without forcing half her population to emigrate or starve. Diplomatically, the Persian debacle and the Egyptian conflict have shown that Britain can no longer, even in her traditional zones of influence, successfully pursue a foreign policy of her own in disagreement with, or unsupported by, American policy.

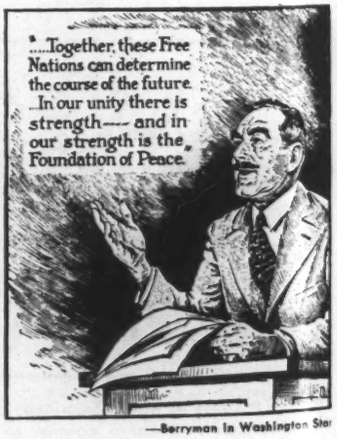
—Burck in Chicago Sun-Times

ALOOF from European Union, U.K. would fit more readily into an Atlantic Union.

For the U.S. also the present difficulties ought to have increased her interest in transforming her present coalition with her Allies into an indissoluble Union. It is now clear that the U.S. cannot expect a lot of much poorer Allies to make a proportionately equal effort with her own. If she wants to see the Atlantic rearmament program succeed according to plan, she will have to subsidize her Allies to a far larger extent than hitherto—in fact, she will practically have to spread her wealth across the whole structure of the Atlantic Alliance.

But if she does this, obviously she will want to make sure that her sacrifice serves a common policy; she cannot want to strengthen a lot of potential neutralists to the point where they could desert her at the crucial stage of the political world struggle. The only way to make this impossible is to create an indissoluble Union between America and her Allies—a Union whose foreign policy is no longer worked out by diplomatic negotiation, but decided by governmental action, and a Union which could provide not only security but rising living standards.

It may be that such a Union would have to be more broadly based than even the present Atlantic coalition. From a British point of view, a permanent Union that embraces Germany and Italy could hardly leave out Australia and New Zealand. It looks a tall order; but nothing less will see us through. —*OFNS*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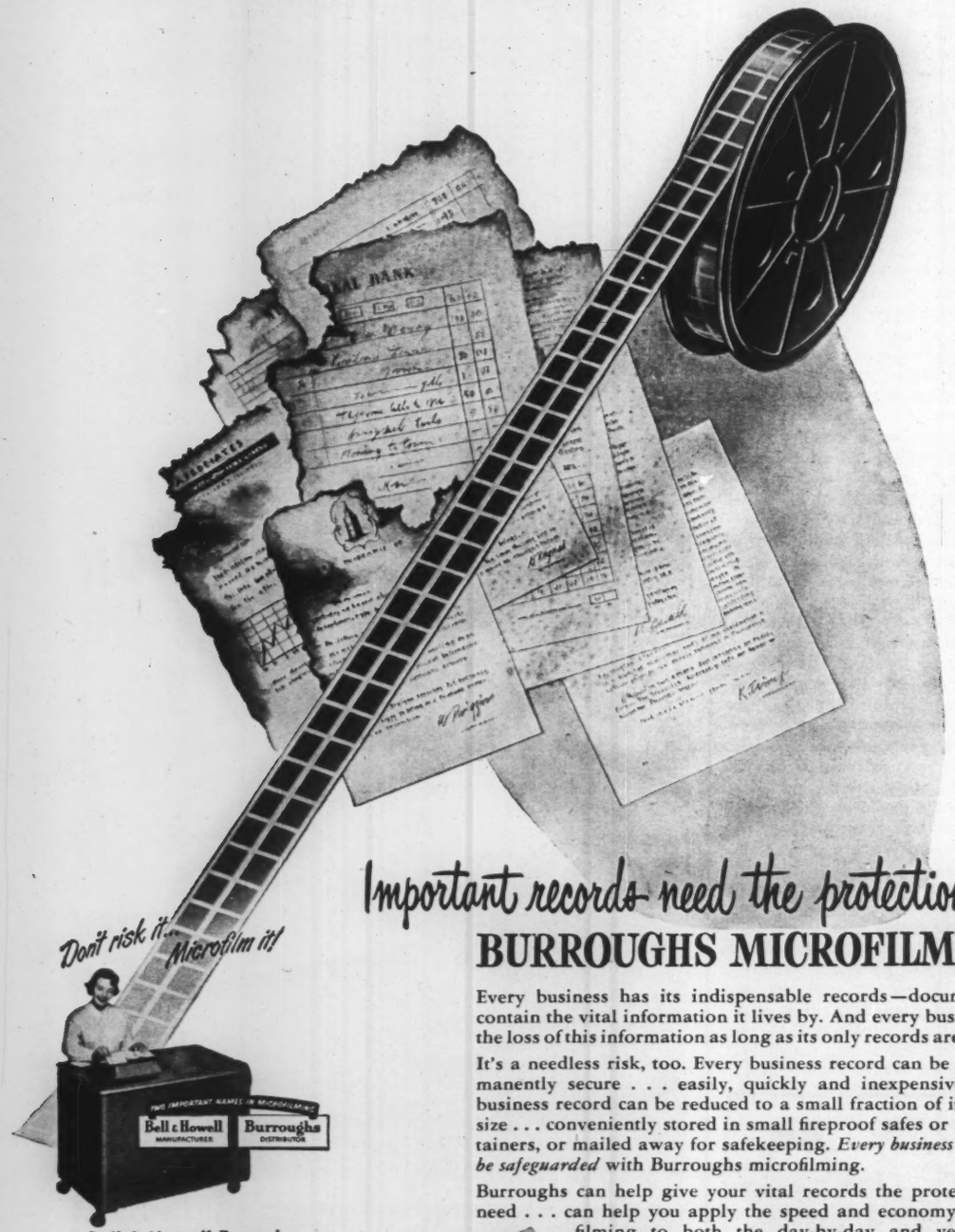
—Berryman in Washington Star



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THE COMMONWEALTH

SOUTH RHODESIA BOOMING

by Colin Legum

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is the one country in Africa which is benefitting directly from the policies of the Nationalist Government in South Africa. Ever since Dr. Malan came to power large-scale immigration of European settlers from the Union into Rhodesia has been taking place. This has speeded up the tempo of development.

Equally important is the fact that large sums of "flight" capital from the south are finding new outlets in the north. British capital, which would normally have found its way into the Union, is also being diverted to Rhodesia.

A £150,000,000 development program for Southern Rhodesia is under active investigation by a delegation from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Many of the schemes included in this vast program are also being studied in the United Kingdom and the prospect of obtaining large loans from private enterprise appear to be most encouraging.

Southern Rhodesia is the main pivot of the proposed new British Central Africa Federation. A statement about proposals to carry negotiations for the achievement of this federation a step further is expected to be made in London soon.

THE DEVELOPMENT PLANS envisage the expenditure of £29,000,000 on the building of new railways to link Southern Rhodesia, which is landlocked, to both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans through Portuguese territory on either side. The main railway connections at present are through the Union of South Africa.

Nearly one-half of the development program will be required for the projected Kariba Gorge hydro-electric power scheme which is estimated to cost £75,000,000.

A further £30,000,000 is needed for the Sabi Irrigation project which will open up vast stretches of idle land for both agricultural and industrial expansion.

The fourth major project is an oil-from-coal scheme which seeks to intensify the exploitation of the famous Wankie coal mines. The present intentions are that this project, which will cost £15,000,000 should be undertaken entirely by private enterprise. The capital is likely to be raised in London and New York.

The cumulative effect of increased capital and manpower resources has been to revolutionize the industrial development of Southern Rhodesia. This has brought unprecedented prosperity to the country which, in turn, is exercising a profound influence on political developments in the neighboring British colonies of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Although not expressed in so many words, part of the general desire to speed up industrial development in Southern Rhodesia is to make it less dependent on South Africa and to establish a firmer British foothold in this part of the African continent.

John Worrall comments, however, from Cape Town, on developments in Northern Rhodesia: The rejection, last week, by the North Rhodesian African leaders of the principle of African-European partnership and their demand for a native State there is expected to result in a hardening of White opinion against African advancement in the territory. It is likely to have wide repercussions in other British African territories, and to affect the proposed union of the Rhodesias.

The partnership principle has been the basis of the discussions on the constitutional progress of Northern Rhodesia since Britain accepted it in 1948. Leaders of 21 African organizations were at the Kitwe conference which issued this declaration. It comes on the eve of an extremely important session of the Legislative Council which had been expected to produce a definition of the partnership.

It is believed that the resolutions passed at Kitwe portend an all-out campaign for self-government by the Africans.—*OFNS*

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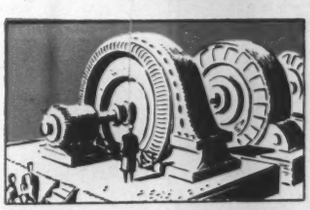
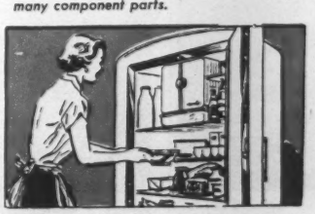


Massive generators—the hub of industry's wheels — use copper and its alloys for many component parts.



The household refrigerator—protector of perishable foods—depends on copper for its efficient, economical operation.

With a final thrust from its turbo-jets, an airliner roars skyward at Vancouver. Some five hours and 3000 air miles later it lands at Halifax. A stretch of the imagination? Not at all! There's every reason to believe that by 1958 Canada will have made this breath-taking stride in transportation.

Anaconda, too, looks to the future. Plant facilities have been expanded to meet a growing Canada's growing needs for copper and its alloys. Knowledge and skill of Anaconda technicians is constantly at work to meet the challenge of progress — to prepare for the important part that copper will play in Canada's tomorrow.

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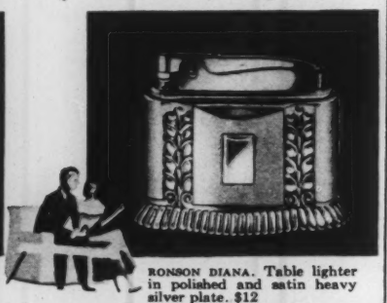

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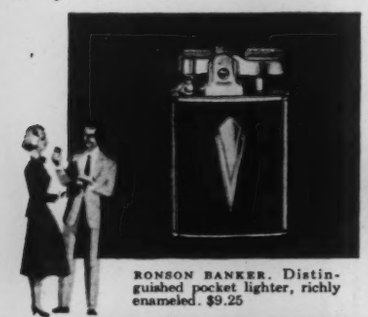

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RADIO

THE YOUNG SIDE OF RADIO

—Orest Ulan

STATION CHAB, Moose Jaw, Sask., has a Kiddies' Program that has featured young music pupils every Saturday for the past 13 years, under Mrs. Gerald Hall (r). Each year's activities reach climax with a special Xmas broadcast.

BRANDON STATION CKX raises money for Associated Canadian Travellers of Brandon and the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba. This is done by means of ACT-CKX "Amateur Nights." Pictured is staff announcer Douglas Lee with an unidentified lass who isn't sure she wants to sing but did. These amateur nights bring a lot of young talent to the fore. Started in 1945, these programs have raised $100,000 for several mobile X-ray clinics for Manitoba.

WINNIPEG STATION CKY can take much of the credit for the success of the two 17-year-old accordion players, Carl Wildeman (l) and Sam Cancilla. Last year CKY announcer, Jim Thom (far left), started a contest for youthful talent. Carl and Sam won against 300; received a 13-week contract on CKY. Then last August International Harvest road show heard of them; offered them 15 weeks of touring Western Canada. They started out last October.

—White

STATION CJBR, Rimouski, Que., invited Hubert Paradis (centre) and his young vocal group, *"Ensemble Le Petit Bonheur"*, for a series of weekly programs.

THE MYTH OF TORONTO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

He said, "Here . . . give me them checks. I'll take care of your stuff later. We can't let women and children stand out here and freeze."

I knew I shouldn't trust a stranger in Toronto, especially a taxi driver without a proper uniform, but it looked mighty warm inside that car. I handed over the checks.

As the taxi started off through the downtown streets the driver overheard my wife and me worrying about where we could get milk for the baby's next feeding. Without saying a word he pulled into a side street, stopped a milk wagon and bought a couple of quarts of milk.

When we reached our house the driver unloaded us and, saying he'd be back in a couple of hours, drove off with checks for about $500 worth of our belongings. I didn't even get his licence number.

At the front door I discovered that the key was in my uniform pants in my trunk in the baggage room at Union Station. My wife set up a nursery on the verandah floor, heating the bottle with a thermos of boiling water she'd brought from the train. The kids went off to explore nearby Riverdale Park and I tried to break into the house.

But I couldn't break into the house. (That's another complaint I have against Torontonians: they lock up their houses.) So I went across the street, knocked on the door of a stranger's house, got him out of his warm Sunday-morning bed and described my plight. He didn't chase me off the place with a carbine, but dug out a bunch of old keys and brought them over to see if one might fit. After working an hour and calling in another neighbor to help, he finally got the door open and my family inside. In my book that's neighborliness—in Swift Current or in Toronto.

By this time the taxi driver was back, his car looking like an upholstered moving van. He had actually loaded our stuff into his car himself and brought it in one trip. The boxes and trunk weighed at least a hundred pounds each, and the baby carriage certainly hadn't done his upholstery any good.

I held my breath. "How much?"

He said, "Oh . . . couple of bucks."

Two dollars for saving our lives! Feeling like a heel I gave him five and started revising my opinions of Torontonians.

I HAVE never stopped. Toronto people aren't stuffy. During the eight years we've lived in or adjacent to the city I've found it just as easy to get into conversation with strangers—when the occasion was right—on streetcars, in barber shops, at football games here as anywhere else. One of our closest friends is a native of Brandon and his wife comes from Winnipeg. Another was born and raised in Toronto and his wife is a native New Yorker. So far as we can see, when it comes to the essentials of honesty, genuineness and relaxed easy-to-get-along-with attitude, one couple is just about the same as the other. Westerners in Toronto who seek out other westerners—and the city is full of them—because they think they'll make better friends, make a big mistake. And they are in no position to criticize Torontonians.

I like Toronto because, despite the tired quips of radio comedians, it is not a dead town. Once a year or more my wife and I like to get away from our kids and move into a big city hotel for about a week to relax and loaf. It's good for us and good for the kids. We've done this in New York, Montreal, Detroit and Buffalo.

Last year because of a younger baby we couldn't go so far afield and so we just moved into a Toronto hotel. At the Royal Alexandra (Canada's only year round professional legitimate theatre) we saw the New York hit play, "Mr. Roberts." At the Casino (a first rate vaudeville house) we saw Dick Haymes in person. At Varsity Stadium we saw professional football—the Argonauts and Ottawa.

If we'd had a notion for night life, we had a choice of a dozen first rate night clubs one of which was featuring Lena Horne. The Toronto Symphony was at Massey Hall, Whipper Billy Watson was wrestling for the British Empire crown at Maple Leaf stadium . . . just to mention a few attractions. And this was in the off season. During the winter there is better and more diversified entertainment in Toronto than in any of the other cities we've visited, except New York. Anyone who cracks about Toronto's moribund state is just about ten years out of date. Today the joint is jumping.

Another false impression abroad about Toronto is that the city is a hopeless hodgepodge of drab squalor reflecting the stupidity and greed of past officials. This just plain isn't so. For instance, when I drive into Toronto I approach the city from the west. At the Humber River bridge I leave the Queen Elizabeth Highway and hit the Lakeshore Boulevard which winds along Lake Ontario to the centre of the city. All the way along I have the lake on my right, blue and lovely, with clean, landscaped beaches. On the left is an elm-filled boulevard and behind that, in the section west of Sunnyside Beach, is the 353-acre High Park, one of the biggest and best city parks in the country.

SUNNYSIDE Amusement Park, although something of a traffic congester at times, is neither garish nor ugly. Beyond it Lakeshore Boulevard passes the attractive Boulevard Club, the Sailing and Canoe Club, the Argonaut Rowing Club, a long grassy plot and Coronation Park on the lake side with attractive residences and the Exhibition Park on the other. This brings us to Bathurst Street and the Maple Leaf Stadium. I don't know of any city with a more interesting approach.

Incidentally, a good part of this area along with that east of Bathurst is built on reclaimed land—land that was created by shoving out the shoreline with dredged sand. Transforming this real estate liability into valuable building sites and attractive parks was a far-sighted and ingenious move on the part of earlier city fathers.

I can't deny that occasionally I get tied up in traffic along the lakeshore, but Toronto is by no means alone in this. Every city area that is alive and growing finds itself with too many cars for its streets. As the only Canadian city to build an underground railway it is at least doing something to alleviate the situation.

Those are just some of the many things I like about Toronto. It may be argued that my experiences and impressions are the exceptions that prove the rule and that Toronto is a bad place after all. I don't think so. Rather, it seems to me, the city's detractors are guilty of too great a preoccupation with her faults and are too eager, in a rather childish way, to bring the grand old city down a peg or two. I will always have a great affection for the West, but I see no reason why that should make me hate the East.

I repeat. *I like Toronto!*

—Hamilton Spectator

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OLD MAN ONTARIO'S FROST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

Something akin both to flexibility and/or political plagiarism was involved in the premier's use of a statement that he made to every audience during the campaign. It became subject to variations and improvisations as the campaign wore on, but generally it ran something like this: "We do not come to you with a bundle of promises, nor a platform of assurances constructed expressly for the purposes of this general election . . ."

As something set up for the voters to compare with the campaign of Liberal Leader Thomson, who had a bundle of promises, it was fine. Frost got this well-worded statement from the 1935 speeches of no less a Liberal figure than the late W. L. Mackenzie King. In the circumstances, it was something like running down a man with a truck borrowed from a member of his own family.

Frost has been able to go to Ottawa for more than useful quotations, however, and it was this fact that the Conservatives played up strongly in the election. Relations between Ottawa and Toronto—forgetting for the moment football—have been so chummy in the past few years that there is some danger that hurling the hot retort may be dropped from the lists of inter-governmental competitive sports.

The Ontario Premier, it was pointed out in the campaign, could get along with other governments, notably the one at Ottawa; some other premiers had not been able to do that. Offered as Exhibit A, of course, was Mitchell F. Hepburn. No one mentioned that George Drew and Ottawa had been something less than buddies.

There is no doubt, however, that Ottawa was not unhappy to see Premier Frost re-elected in Ontario.

Leslie M. Frost assumed the Conservative leadership and with it the premiership in May, 1949. George Drew had stepped out and up late in the previous year and had been succeeded in what was frankly a temporary capacity by Agriculture Minister Kennedy. Frost therefore became another premier of Ontario to have taken office without a vote of the people. He was, incidentally, the only Conservative premier in Canada.

Probably it was natural in the circumstances that Frost should feel his way cautiously at first. He concentrated in staying out of corners, getting along with people, and bringing forward sound, if not spectacular, legislation.

A FEW awkward problems were encountered. The Government Milk Board bungled the job of price-setting in Toronto—there were allegations that if it had bungled it was because someone had interfered. Then the Labor Relations Board disposed of a case which eventually became the object of the celebrated Gale decision and the Frost Government was faced with whether or not to back its own legislation in an appeal to a higher court. It did not associate itself in the Labor appeal. Still another problem concerned the Hope report on education—all 500,000 words of it—which Drew ordered and Frost got. Frost tossed it at the newspapers without even stopping to read the title page.

Now Les Frost is on his own. He has been elected with the biggest majority in Ontario's history and as the only Conservative in office in Canada will be to a new extent the centre of Conservative hopes. He will now have to do more than duck out of corners.

Before the middle of February or the beginning of March, when the twenty-fourth legislature will be convened, Frost will have another problem to mull over. How to keep things running well with a top-heavy majority of 79 members in a 90-member house? How to keep his own followers in line with no help from a demoralized opposition?

He is unlikely to get much sympathy from the badly-mauled Liberals and the decimated CCF over these problems.

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—London Free Press

EARLE TERRY SINGERS, London, Ont., pose for photographer after Canada tour.

MUSIC: ALL-GIRLS CHOIR

TERRY'S TOURING TRILLERS

by Lenore Crawford

IN NOVEMBER 35 pretty girls, from 18 to 24, boarded an eastbound train at London, Ont., to begin a one-week Maritime tour. The Earle Terry Singers were adding 3,000 miles to a year of travelling through Western Ontario, across the border to Detroit, Flint and Cleveland.

Home again, after singing in Moncton, Fredericton, Saint John, Bathurst and Halifax, the girls are currently engaged in a CBC Dominion-Network series, their second coast-to-coast series this year.

The chorus began four years ago when Earle Terry, the newly appointed director of music for London schools, was lonesome without the New Toronto Community Chorus he had conducted for eight years while he taught in public schools there. He assembled about a dozen girls who liked the idea of forming a choir, in a few weeks increased the group to 35 and by April was ready for public performance.

The Optimist Club sponsored the concert and spearheaded a confidence in the Earle Terry Singers which quickly spread outside London. The Casavant Society arranged a classical concert in Toronto's Eaton Auditorium, the Ontario Department of Education sponsored a Western Ontario tour, Michigan Rotarians invited the girls to sing at their District Convention in Flint and the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Detroit presented them in concert.

The climax came this spring when they sang as the only Canadian representative group before the YMCA International Conference of 8,000 in Cleveland and also held feature spots on television and radio shows in that city.

THE CBC SERIES of eight concerts followed and bids for concerts poured in. Three centres in the Maritimes had to be by-passed because the girls had to return to their every-day jobs which range from taking dictation to counting pulses. The Y's Men's Clubs sponsored the Eastern tour, shared expenses in Halifax with Kiwanis and in Saint John with Gyro Club.

Money from the tour went into a general fund, supervised by Secretary-Treasurer Lois Kemp. The fund pays for music, has bought cathedral red skirts and white surplices which the girls wear in sacred music groups and paid expenses for travelling. Members pay ten cents a week to belong to the chorus.

The girls rehearse six hours a week in a schoolroom donated by the Board of Education. First they learn the lyric because Conductor Terry insists a song "belong to us" in emotional im-

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pact before it is sung. Some time is spent doing exercises usually linked with special vocal training from expensive teachers, for Terry believes proper voice production by every member is essential to good over-all result. He gives training learned at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York, one summer, adds technique picked up from another summer at the Fred Waring camp. When the girls start learning a Negro spiritual, Terry tells them how Negroes down Baltimore way would sing it. He feels confident his musical know-how covers Bach to Rodgers and Hammerstein to "Rock-a My Soul."

Born in the Toronto suburb of Mimico, Earle Terry studied piano and organ, received his BA and BPaed degrees from the University of Toronto and his Master of Music from University of Montreal. He is choral consultant to the University of Western Ontario Music Teachers' College and is on the council of the music section, Ontario Educational Association.

THE TOURING CHOIR has remained intact for a year. A second group of 15 has been added this season in rehearsal hours, singing with the group of 35. Terry thinks it will be a year before the 15 are ready to replace any of the originals, for their voices must blend perfectly and they must be able to take the rehearsing pace that's standard for the touring company.

The rehearsal pace has been killing for some auditioners. Three much-wanted sopranos quit after two sessions. A song may be learned in a week, letter-perfect, note-flawless, with satisfactory effects in Earle Terry Singers' style. It may be a classic or a Hit Parade tune and a girl has to go from Bach to be-bop without letting the centuries puzzle her vocal chords.

A singer doesn't need a solo voice to qualify, but she has to have musical intelligence and a vocal quality that will blend well, for, although unusual effects are avoided, the ensemble result depends on every voice. Girls over 24 are refused admittance to the choir for this reason; Terry wants singers within a specific age range so that vocal timbre will be the same.

LEADER Earle Terry of Western Univ.

MUSIC

THE NEW RECORDS

SYMPHONY NO. 28 IN C MAJOR—*Mozart.* L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande under Peter Maag reproduce with more fidelity than inspiration this early experimental and tentative but delightful work. On the other side, the much more assured Symphony No. 38 in C Major is a rollicking composition, giving the orchestra scope for some fine string effects. This is a first recording for both symphonies and gives a total to date of 20 Mozart symphonies on discs. Recording: bad surface hiss mars No. 28 but the recording of No. 34 is good. (*London—33—LLP389*).

NUITS D'ETE SONG CYCLE—*Berlioz.* Six songs, to words by Theophile Gautier, played by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra under Thor Johnson and sung by Suzanne Danco, the young Belgian soprano. The six songs are of decidedly uneven interest both in orchestration and composition. Miss Danco's voice has a thrilling tone in the lower register but her upper register tends to thinness and is at times even shrill. Recording: excellent (*London—33—LLP407*).

HIGHLIGHTS FROM AIDA. The New York City Opera Company under Laszlo Halasz essay the tremendously demanding opera and, lacking the vocal resources necessary for a first-class performance, they tend to depend on volume of sound rather than artistic interpretation for effect. Camilla Williams is the *Aida*, Giulio Gari the *Radames*. They sing with great sincerity and clear enunciation. (*MGM—33—E-554*).

QUARTET IN E FLAT—*Dvorak.* The Boskovsky Quartet present this lovely work with a finesse and tonal warmth that threatens to rival Columbia's superb recording by the Busch Quartet (D96, as yet not transferred to LP). It belongs to Dvorak's "Slavonic" period, employs Czech folk-dance forms in some of the movements. Recording: excellent (*London—33—LLP387*).

SONATA NO. 5 IN C MINOR, Op. 10, No. 1; SONATA IN F MAJOR, Op. 10, No. 2; SONATA IN G MAJOR, Op. 79—*Beethoven.* Here is the Beethoven of his early period in three sonatas, with a rich, passionate expression of his flowing themes (especially the C Minor) but lacking the fully developed intellectual powers that were to appear later. However, by ordinary standards, even early Beethoven possess a goldmine of maturity. Pianist Wilhelm Backhaus does a careful, well-rounded interpretation, catching especially the elements of buoyancy and brightness that abound in sections of all three sonatas. (*London—33—LLP393.*)

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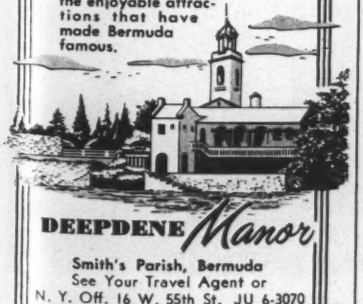

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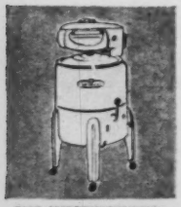

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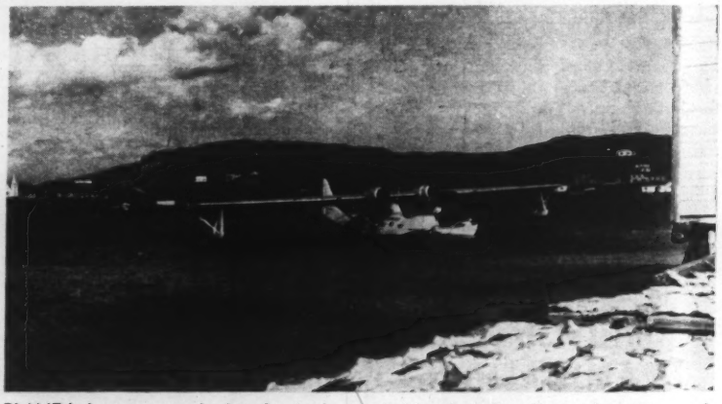

PLANE brings new arrival to St. Anthony. At Newfoundland's northern tip, much of the time the mission is cut off, except for occasional boat and aircraft call.

—Photos by Chris Lund, NFB

PINCH hitter for barber is wife of Dr. Gordon Erb, who gives her husband a trim, as interested kibitzers watch. The isolation brings staff closer together.

—McKibbin in Winnipeg Tribune

Might as Well Get This Straight!

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

HANDLING COMMIE FRIENDS

IF SCOTT YOUNG is any sort of a man at all, he should keep his Communist friend.

If he had children who grew to be Communists, would he disavow them? No. Just because some of Young's friends, or anybody else's, happen to be Jews, Catholics, Protestants, atheists, whites, blacks, yellows, he should not intolerantly break a friendship because of that.

Scott Young has made his mistake where he never discusses politics or Communism with his friend. There should be an open discussion and perhaps his friend will see his error and repent like Budenz . . .

Yorkton, Sask. STAN OBODIAC

Four-Point Program

I HAVE just read once more the article by Scott Young in your issue of November 10 . . . I would like to give him my opinion . . .

First: You know the difference between right and wrong.

Second: These are the days when a man must "stand up and be counted."

Third: You know, as we all do, that the Canadian Communist Party owes no loyalty to Canada. Their allegiance is pledged to Moscow, and to everything that that allegiance implies.

Fourth: Why bother the Government with your personal problem? . . . So there you are—on those four points, I think. You will have to make your decision, and you will have to make it all by yourself—nobody else can help you, or do it for you.

Calgary, Alta. GEOFFREY E. BLAKE

Naiveté?

THERE seems to be a deplorable ignorance, quite widespread, about Communism and what it stands for today. Perhaps if we were permitted to see Communism's effect on those over which it rules, we might realize more fully the terror and the brutality it inspires.

I have just read Scott Young's article on whether he should keep his Red friend. Scotty should ask this of those who have suffered under the Red Régime.

Mr. Young must be very naive to imagine that common human decency and that which is Communism are compatible. His friend, by becoming a Red, has lost all right to live on par with human beings, and Mr. Young, by remaining a friend and giving all the consideration due a friend, is morally aiding Communism.

But Mr. Young's expecting the Government to advise him is really the worst naiveté. Doesn't Young

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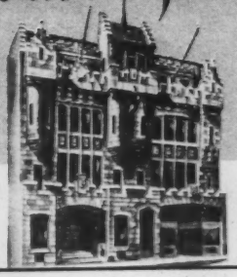


MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW PRACTICE MODERATION TODAY

realize that the people are the Government and that he is one of the people? Isn't this a democracy?

It would seem the best procedure would be for Mr. Young to break with his friend, explaining to him the reason for so doing.

Victoria, BC. FRANK J. NOWOTNIAK

Dutch Example

. . . I AM a native of Holland (arrived in Canada July 22, 1950) and . . . have gone through the same worries before and especially during the last war. Now I never had trouble in keeping away from Dutch Nazis . . . But after the war I got acquainted with a Communist. He was an editor of an extreme Socialist newspaper and I was editor of a Progressive Conservative newspaper. We lived in the same town and . . . had to work very closely together. I knew he was a Communist and he knew I was a non-Communist but this did not bother us at all, because we liked each other very much . . .

Now this friendship has ended completely . . . I did what many Dutchmen did in regard to their Nazi friends during the war. If such a friend apparently did not want to mention politics or Nazism because he wanted to keep the friendship alive, some Dutchmen did not hesitate to mention the subject themselves. Not in order to cut the ties, but in order to straighten things out between them—to keep a *real* friendship alive.

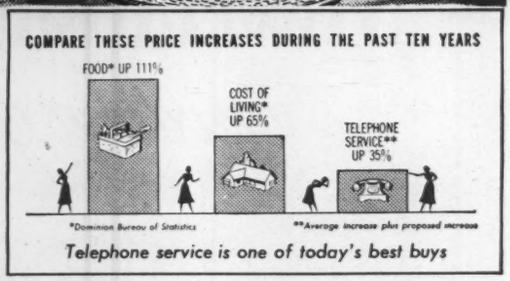
In other words, try to make them see how wrong they are. You might succeed; one never knows. You may lose a good friend, but you will have the comforting satisfaction of knowing you did what could be done to keep him.

This step seems obligatory to me, since friends ought to be truthful with each other . . . That is what I have discovered in talking things over with my Commie friend.

One should be able to handle this problem alone, shouldn't one?

Chatham, Ont. JOHN VRIESINGA

a Little buys a Lot of telephone service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Don't Avoid—Convert

THERE is no doubt in my mind that Scott Young, author of "Should I Keep My Commie Friend?" has been frank and sincere. Both he and SATURDAY NIGHT are to be congratulated on airing such a widespread problem. But I cannot agree with his solution.

The one big point which he has apparently missed is that Communism and any trend towards it must be *fought*, not avoided. And the fight cannot be left to Government machinery alone. It is everybody's problem and everybody's fight . . .

. . . Apparently, Young labors under the illusion that a man is either a Communist or he is not a Communist. This "black or white" reasoning could not be further from the truth. In all of Canada there are probably not more than a score of genuine, dangerous and incorrigible Communists. The rest are stooges, parrots, youthful idealists, dupes or just plain fools . . .

. . . Most Canadian "Communists," like those of other countries, are politically and ethically sick—or at best, confused by the pseudo-humanity of their doctrines. As such, they are open to cure, as in any other maladjustment. As a matter of fact, the ultimate success of Western propaganda depends on the truth of this statement.

But Scott Young does not agree. He says that we should have nothing to do with "Communists"; that we should leave them to their disease. And the only reason he gives is that we, as individuals, will thus avoid any possible misrepresentation by our government or legal system . . .

What could give the Communist organizer a freer hand? Every "Communist" is, or once was, someone's friend—as Scott Young himself points out. Should these friends be abandoned to their fate, left by the wayside, as the priest and the Levite abandoned the sick man?

It is at the bottom, on the personal level, that the spreading of ideas actually takes place. And if it isn't by friends, by what else will the apprentice-to-Communism be converted? By proclamation? By ostracism?

No. If we are courageous and honest and *interested in the protection of freedom* . . . each one of us must combat Communism on the personal level . . .

Ottawa, Ont. DAVID GELDART

—Butterfield in Vancouver Province

HISTORY LESSON

SPORTS

WHY SPORT HAS CHANGED

by Kim McIlroy

A 15-YEAR-OLD baseball fan, transported 30 years back through time to, say, the World Series of 1921, might be puzzled by most of the names on his program, but he'd certainly recognize the game being played on the field as baseball, baseball as he knew it himself, virtually unchanged.

Our young ball fan is a very lucky fellow, because his love is virtually the only major sport which has not undergone drastic alteration during the past couple of decades or so. That these changes have not been all for the better is beyond dispute. That they have been all for the worse is something held only by the most incorrigible of old-timers.

What the changes have been, and whether or not they have improved the games, is not nearly so interesting as why they have been thought necessary.

Basketball, perhaps because it is an invented rather than a developed sport, has escaped comparatively lightly. The major rule change has been the elimination of the centre jump after scores. This, of course, is a concession to the modern demand for speed. Basketball has become very fast, and the boys who play it around New York even faster.

Oddly enough, the one change which would improve the game beyond question has not been made: to raise the baskets sufficiently that today's elongated players will have to shoot, rather than drop, the ball in. Evidently the fans at Madison Square Gardens, whose whims have governed the game the world over, prefer their basketball players by the yard.

The case of hockey is an interesting one. The game has achieved the full cycle: from shinny to shinny. In its earliest stages, and even as played by kids on frozen lots today, the offside was unknown. You shot the puck down the ice and skated after it.

Gradually, as athletic finesse came to be appreciated, rules were added which stressed the necessity for clever skating and neat passing. Teamwork was the keynote. It was the day of the great player, idolized—and justly —by all for his speed, skill, and science.

Today you shoot the puck down the ice and skate after it, taking advantage of any opportunities to commit mayhem en route.

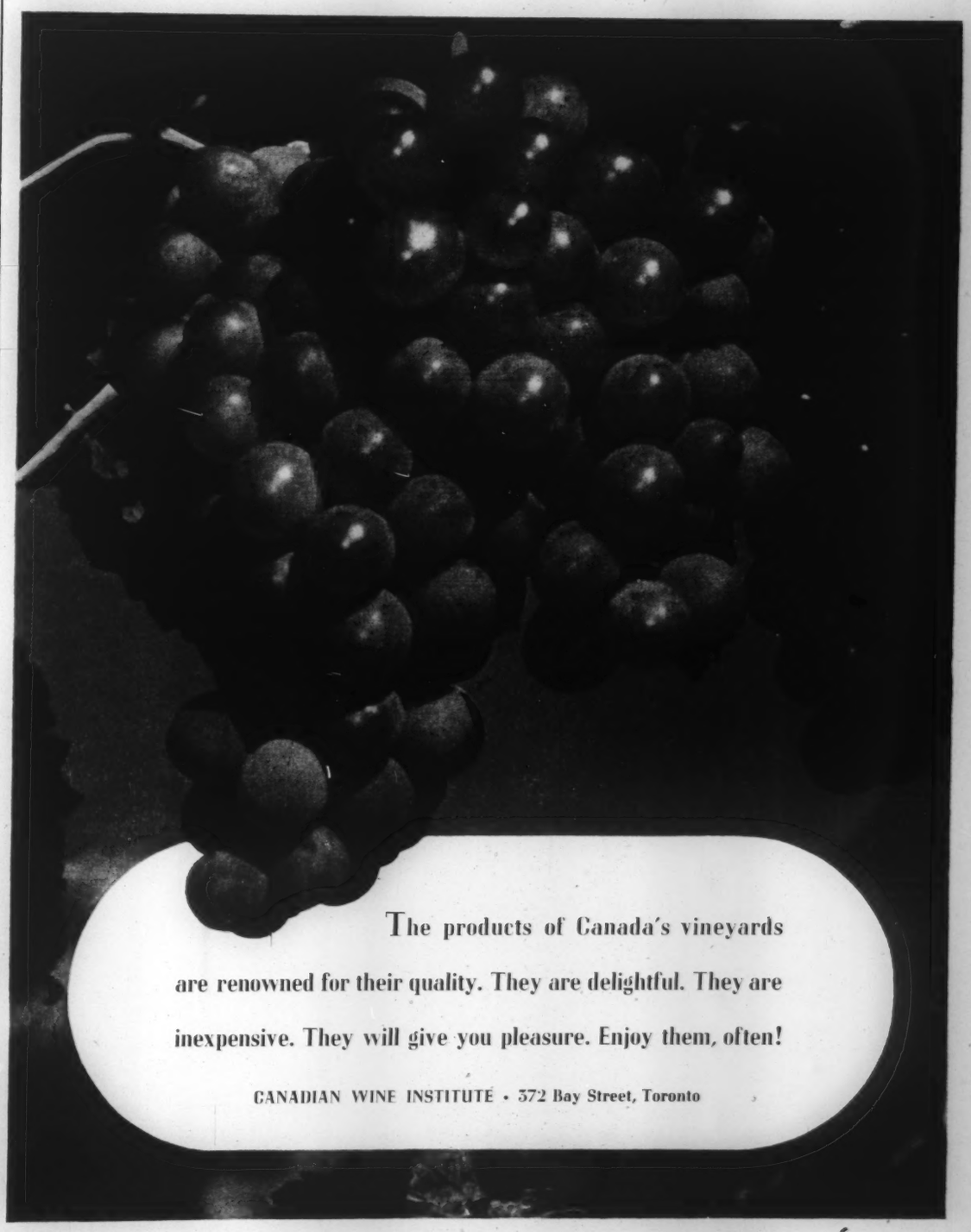
The reason for the change in hockey's rules is as obvious as the average unpenalized cross-check. The old game of skill and science was fine for Canadian fans, who had been brought up on hockey and knew it inside out, but it left the Americans cold. They saw only the fine homicidal potentialities in large bodies moving at high speeds in a confined space, carrying clubs. They wanted what they considered to be "action."

Since U.S. teams were in a majority in the NHL, and since the NHL wholly dominates the hockey scene, changes were hastily made to satisfy the cash customers.

Whether this was a wise move, even

—Canada Wide

AMERICAN coaches such as John Metras of Western are among imports from U.S.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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

—McKibbin in Winnipeg Tribune

FOND ATTACHMENT

from the narrow viewpoint of professional hockey, a lot of people in the sport are beginning to wonder. The alternative would have been to educate the customer to the game, rather than change the game to suit the customer. In the long run, it might have been wiser.

The evolution of Canadian rugby, or "football" (even the name has evolved), has been due to the influence not of American fans but of American players and coaches. Partly.

What happened was that when senior rugby in Canada began to grow into big business, the western teams grew tired of taking a beating every Grey Cup afternoon. It was good for neither business nor pride.

The trouble is that small cities, with very limited facilities for developing school and junior players, have trouble competing with the likes of Toronto and Hamilton. The solution is to recruit men from across the border. To make their conversion to the new game easier, a clamor goes up to slant the rules closer to the U.S. system. When this is done, obviously American coaches can do a better job, and so they're brought in. They, naturally enough, clamor for further Americanization, and so on. Like the music, it goes round and round.

FAR FROM PROTESTING, the universities, presumed strongholds of athletic conservatism, climbed on the bandwagon and hired American coaches for themselves, starting with Western's Johnny Metras (who, however, had played Canadian rugby).

That the changes have been successful would seem to be proved by fan response, but if the increasing trend to ease Canadians out of their own game continues, we may eventually witness the odd sight of six points being awarded for Grey Cup touchdowns.

BUY 1951 TB CHRISTMAS SEALS

SCIENCE

ANCIENT AMBER IS FOREVER

by Betsy Mosbaugh Mackay

TO MOST PEOPLE "forever" may mean eternity, but when you talk in terms of 50 million years or more there doesn't seem to be much difference.

That's why entomologists at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa who investigated a deposit of 60-million-year-old amber at Cedar Lake, Man., have dubbed it "forever amber".

Usually amber comes from the Baltic regions and is sold commercially as jewellery. It is the fossilized gum of trees that died millions of years ago. As the gum dripped down the trunks, it embedded itself into the wood of the trees, and gradually passed through a chemical process until it became as hard as coal.

But the discovery of amber at Cedar Lake is not significant because of its value as jewellery. In the first place it is the only known amber deposit in Canada, and in the second place, it is believed to be one of the oldest collections in the world, pre-dating Baltic amber by some millions of years.

BUT THERE is one thing that puts the study of this amber into the lap of the Entomology Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Insects were caught in the gum as it dripped down the tree trunks and were actually preserved *in toto* in many of the pieces.

Heretofore bugmen have had to study insects of the Cretaceous age (the period ranging anywhere from 50 to 100 million years ago) from

squashed impressions made in shale. But now that they can examine the real specimens of the 60-million year-old insects, they can see in the flesh exactly what used to get under the skin of dinosaurs and pterodactyls!

Ever since the 1800's the existence of amber at Cedar Lake has been known. A geological survey party spotted some Indians in central Manitoba using the glittering mineral as a decoration.

Further inquiry revealed that it came from Cedar Lake. The survey party went there and found a large deposit a mile long and 30 feet wide located along the shore. It was embedded in rotted pieces of wood littering the beach and in all probability weighed around 2000 pounds.

Some of this amber was extracted and sent to the University of Toronto where a complete chemical analysis showed it much more resistant to heat than any found in the Baltic regions.

Nothing more was done at Cedar Lake until a Harvard professor, Dr. F. M. Carpenter, went up there 16 years ago and brought back to the U.S. 400 pounds for examination.

HOWEVER, unknown to Dr. Carpenter, some potential enterpriser had toyed with the idea of using the amber commercially and had leased the land from the Crown. The Harvard man was a little disconcerted to receive an irate letter from the lessee asking what he meant by mining his property without his consent. Peace was restored when the professor gave the man all the amber which did not contain insects.

Study of the amber dated it with the days when dinosaurs roamed the earth and the ichthyosaurus swam in the sea. It was during that time that the chalk cliffs on the coast of England were deposited.

But this Canadian amber was a puzzle to geologists. They knew that 50,000 years ago an ice sheet had completely covered all the land around Cedar Lake. It had scored off gravel, rocks, and trees. Where, then, did all the amber deposits in the rotted wood come from? If the trees, rocks and gravel had been cleaned out only 50,000 years ago how had the 60-million-year-old amber come to be there?

Investigation showed that 700 miles up the Saskatchewan River there was a settlement of soft coal which belonged to the Cretaceous age. Geologists figured that sometime in the last 50,000 years the amber had been washed down the river onto the shores of Cedar Lake.

But today Canada's only known amber deposit is again on the move. When entomologists went up there to get samples last summer they were only able to glean two quarts. Most of it had been eroded away by a violent storm two years ago. No one knows where it has gone but it is expected it will reappear some time in the next 50,000 years as the lakes and rivers change their form.

In the two quarts of amber brought back there were about 70 specimens of insects preserved. To the uninitiated eye these insects look much the same as the spiders, parasitic wasps and mites of today. Considering that humans didn't even exist in those days, insect evolution has been comparatively slow.

Strangely enough there were no ants among the various insects found in the amber. If ants had existed at that time they would have been caught in the gum of the tree. Perhaps they didn't come into being until prehistoric man had his first picnic!

—U.K.I.O.

ONE of the four atomic scientists to win this year's Nobel prizes, Britain's Sir John Cockcroft, was director of Canada's wartime atomic energy program. He is shown in a 1932 experiment on atom-splitting, which resulted in winning of 1951 award.

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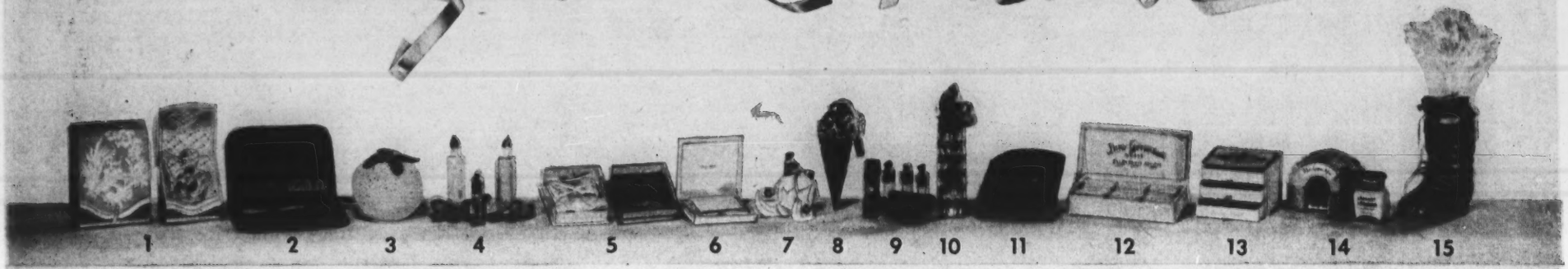
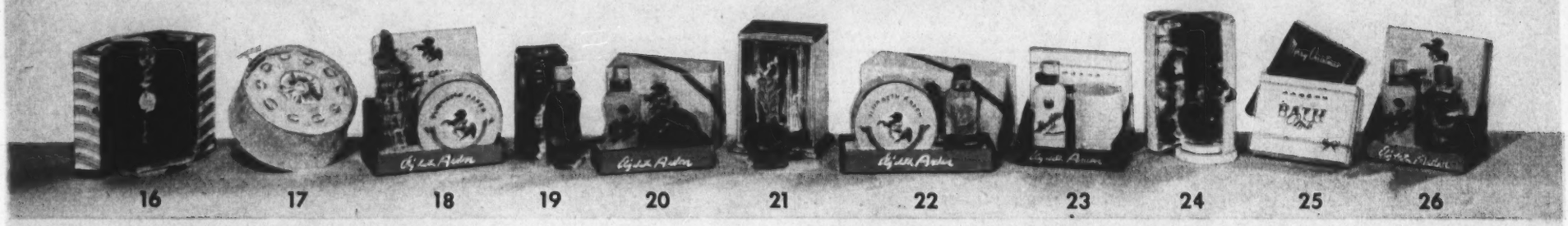
Inspired Christmas Gifts by

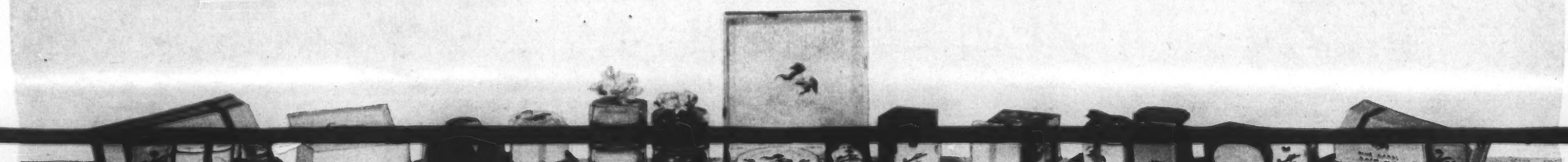
Elizabeth Arden

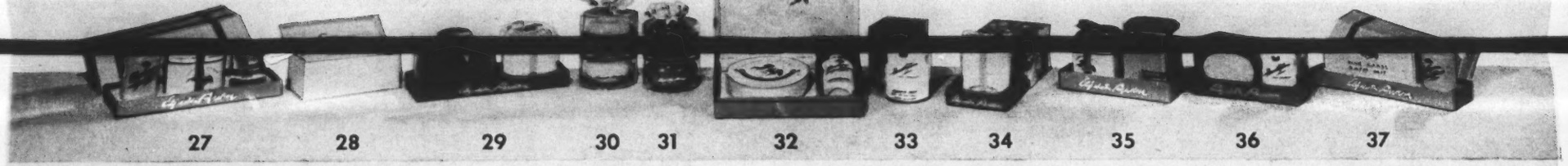


1. White Orchid Perfume—Imported Package 9.75 and 19.00
2. Service Kit—Black, Tan, Brown, Red or Green Leather 7.50
3. Blue Grass Snowball—Blue Grass Bath Soap 1.25
4. Christmas Candle—Perfumair (Blue Grass or My Love) 3.50
5. Sachets—3 Pillows—Blue Grass or My Love 3.00
6. Compact—Star Design—loose powder 5.00
7. Twinkletoes—Perfumair (Blue Grass or My Love) and Luxury Lipstick 5.00
8. Blue Grass Cornucopia (1 dram Blue Grass Perfume) 2.25
9. Perfumairs—jewel-topped—My Love, Blue Grass, On Dit, It's You, Night and Day, White Orchid 3.25
10. Blue Grass Petal Wafers for Bath Time Fragrance 2.50
11. Fashion Case—Rope Design Compact, Perfumair and Luxury Lipstick 12.50
12. June Geranium Guest Soap, 6 cakes in box 2.00
13. Bath Oil Chests, 15 vials, 10 vials and 5 vials—10.75, 8.25 and 4.35
14. Blue Grass Igloo—Blue Grass Sachet Powder and Perfumair 6.50
15. Christmas Boot—Blue Grass Flower Mist and Blue Grass Perfumair 5.50



16. On Dit—Eau de France 13.00
17. Dusting Powder—Blue Grass or My Love in Lacy Luxury Box 8.00
18. Blue Grass Bath Mit, Blue Grass Dusting Powder, Blue Grass Petal Wafers 5.95
19. Blue Grass Flower Mist—Christmas package 2.20
20. Blue Grass Hand Lotion and Blue Grass Bath Soap 2.90
21. My Love Perfume, 43.25, 16.50, 8.75 and 6.50
22. Blue Grass Flower Mist and Blue Grass Dusting Powder 4.40
23. June Geranium Hand Lotion, Dusting Powder and Bath Mit 3.85
24. Blue Grass Toilet Water—Hour Glass Bottle 16.00
25. Bath Mit—Christmas package .85
26. Blue Grass Flower Mist, Blue Grass Hand Lotion and Blue Grass Bath Mit 5.10





27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

27. Blue Grass Flower Mist, Blue Grass Hand Lotion, Blue Grass Hand Soap and Blue Grass Dusting Powder 6.90
28. June Geranium Magnum Soap 2.00
29. June Geranium Bath Salts, June Geranium Bath Soap, Dusting Powder 6.70
30. June Geranium Bath Soap—3 cakes in flowered acetate tube 2.50
31. Blue Grass Bath Soap—3 cakes in flowered tube 3.50
32. Blue Grass Hand Lotion, Blue Grass Bath Mit, Blue Grass Dusting Powder and Blue Grass Hand Soap 5.95
33. Hand Lotion—June Geranium or Blue Grass—Christmas package 2.75
34. June Geranium Bath Soap and Dusting Powder 2.20
35. Blue Grass Luxury Bath Salts, Blue Grass Bath Soap, Blue Grass Dusting Powder 9.95
36. June Geranium Hand Lotion and June Geranium Bath Soap 2.50
37. Blue Grass Hand Lotion and Blue Grass Bath Mit 2.90

38 39 40 41 42

38. Week-End Beauty Box—Simulated Alligator in Black, Brown or Red, also Simulated Rawhide 29.50
Similar Case in genuine top grain Cowhide—Alligator Grain—Black, Brown, Green or Cherry Red 52.50
39. Tripkit—Simulated Leather Calf finish in Black, Brown, Navy or Red 32.50
40. Ambassadress Travel Case, Genuine Cowhide, Natural Grain, Bamboo 160.00
41. Indispensable Beauty Box—Simulated Alligator in Black, Brown or Red, also Simulated Rawhide 43.50
42. Junior Beauty Box—Simulated Alligator in Black, Brown or Red, also Simulated Rawhide 10.00

at smartest shops in every town

PEOPLE

TILLENIUS: WILDLIFE ARTIST

by Melwyn Breen

A HANDSOME modern cabin of upright logs on the banks of the Red River near Winnipeg is the combined home and studio of one of North America's foremost painters of animal life. Clarence Tillenius, a 38-year-old broadshouldered, blond and blue-eyed Canadian of Swedish descent, is noted for the grace and power of his thousands of illustrations for magazines and books, and all of them have as their subject animals and birds seen against an almost unbelievably accurate depiction of natural settings. He has an uncanny eye for living line and for the wealth of exact and minute detail that adds biological precision to a warmth and candor that come from a deep affinity for his subject matter.

Tillenius, whose father was a Swedish-born immigrant and whose mother was a Norwegian from Minnesota, finished high school in Teulon, Man., 40 miles north of Winnipeg, and then began a nomadic life that kept him constantly outdoors and constantly in contact with the exclusive world of his painting and drawing. He worked in Ontario and in the Prairie provinces in logging camps, construction jobs, railroad tie-making, truck-driving and teamstering. Between-times he was a hunter, fisherman, trapper and, of course, artist.

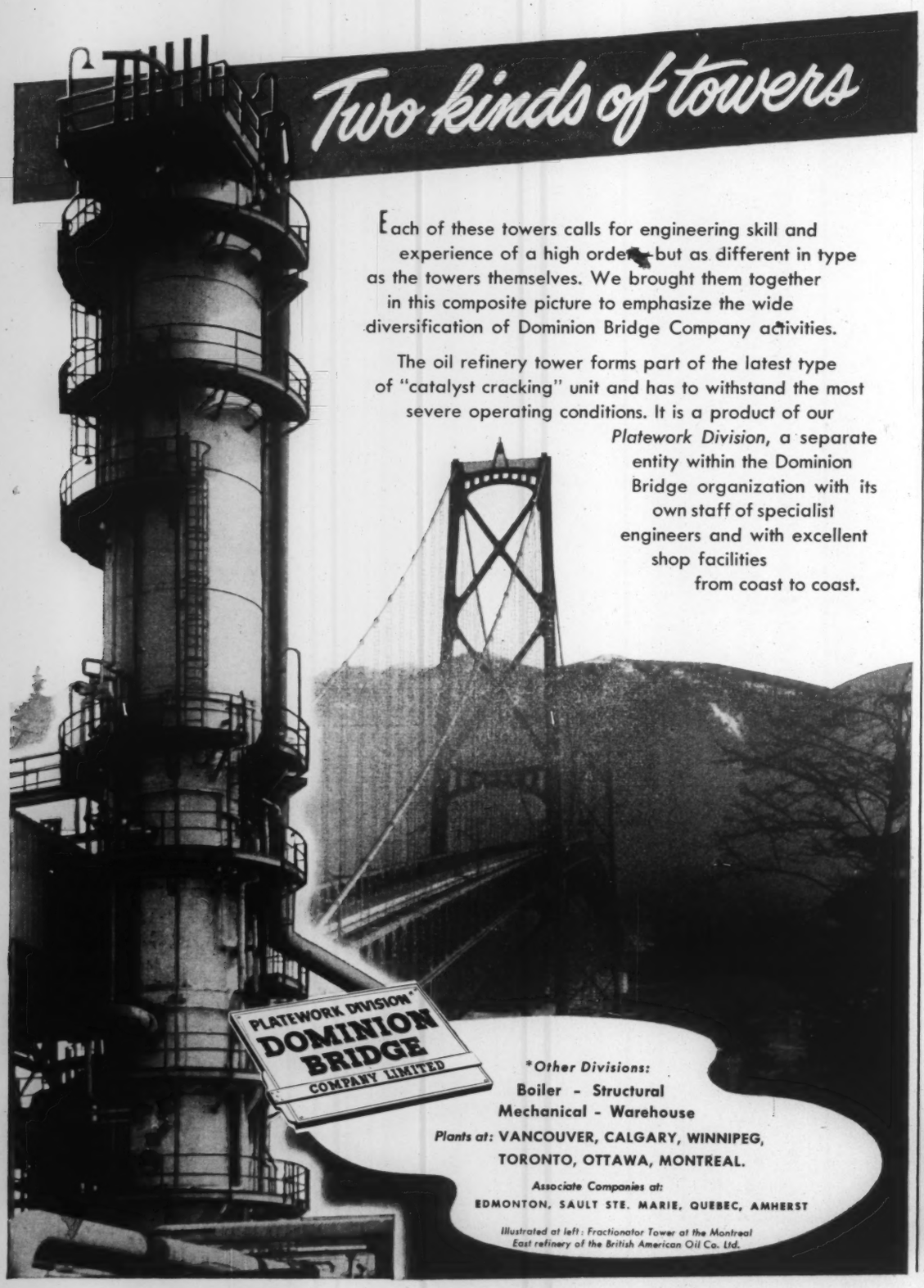
"Except for periods between jobs which meant sleeping in boxcars," he says of the peripatetic phase of his career, "it was a richly satisfying experience. By the — uh, somewhat reluctant—courtesy of our two major railroad companies, you can travel from Vancouver to Fredericton for free, with no other inconveniences than cinders in the bully beef and a boot in the pants by the occasional brakeman."

DURING this time he began a program of reading, whose wide-range is evidenced in his present extensive library. It contains a wide swath of classics but is, naturally, weighted towards books of, on or about animal drawing, and volumes illustrating and describing animal habits. He was at the same time beginning to sell some of his drawings and paintings to magazines and newspapers. Also, having taught himself lettering, the rudiments of commercial art and poster design, he began to make a reasonably good living on the side. This was brought to a temporary end when, while working on a construction gang in northern Ontario, his right arm was crushed and later amputated.

This mishap seemed at first to mark *finis* to both his outdoor life and his art career simultaneously. However, it came at a time when he was itching to undergo some academic training in art. Having saved some money and being promised further assistance, he went straight to Winnipeg on discharge and became a pupil of the well-known painter, now retired, William J. Musgrove. He learned to paint with his left hand in place of his right, determined in his knowledge that a handicap bears no weight with deadline-conscious editors.

Three years of instruction under Musgrove saw Tillenius re-confident and back into the magazine-illustration field. Commission after commis-

PEN DRAWING by Clarence Tillenius.


Two kinds of towers
Each of these towers calls for engineering skill and experience of a high order—but as different in type as the towers themselves. We brought them together in this composite picture to emphasize the wide diversification of Dominion Bridge Company activities.
The oil refinery tower forms part of the latest type of "catalyst cracking" unit and has to withstand the most severe operating conditions. It is a product of our Platework Division, a separate entity within the Dominion Bridge organization with its own staff of specialist engineers and with excellent shop facilities from coast to coast.
PLATEWORK DIVISION*
DOMINION BRIDGE
COMPANY LIMITED
*Other Divisions:
Boiler - Structural
Mechanical - Warehouse
Plants at: VANCOUVER, CALGARY, WINNIPEG, TORONTO, OTTAWA, MONTREAL.
Associate Companies at:
EDMONTON, SAULT STE. MARIE, QUEBEC, AMHERST
Illustrated at left: Fractionator Tower at the Montreal East refinery of the British American Oil Co. Ltd.

—Orland Gibson

CLARENCE TILLENIUS: His uncanny eye for natural detail verifies all his work.

sion followed until he was appearing in the top nature magazines in Canada* and the U.S. His work increased until he was devoting himself exclusively to illustrating animal stories and books about animals, including Olive Knox's just-released "Little Giant." This left little time for private painting.

HIS WORKING method is more or less constant. He first makes a rapid study of the story to get its "feel." Then he rereads and marks the points best suited to illustration—usually the fight between one animal and another that is the usual climax to this sort of story. This is followed by a series of sketches to test moods and lighting, each accompanied by notes taken from the story for detail work-up. After receiving the editorial go-ahead on one of these, he consults his library or other research sources, including his encyclopedic memory, for accuracy. "You can't get an animal to pose for you. And you can't work from a photograph. A photograph might catch an animal in an awkward pose." This would be the exact opposite of a Tillenius illustration since fluidity and grace are the invariable trademarks of his treatment.

About the problem of pure art vs. illustrating, *i.e.*, being deprived of initiative with regard to subject matter, Tillenius is emphatic. "I paint wild animals because I *love* wild animals. I am an illustrator because illustrating gives me a living while permitting me to draw constantly. If a time ever comes when I am independent of the need to earn a living—I will draw and paint wild animals for their own sakes."

Tillenius is just as definite about his likes and dislikes. He is not interested in abstracting or distorting his subject matter in his private painting (many of his canvases belong to private collectors); and he dislikes sentimentality in any of the arts. For his likes, his notion of a well-spent day is a day in a gallery looking at pictures (if it cannot be spent in the wilderness). Failing either, a day in a newly discovered bookshop is Tillenius's epitome of valuable time-spending. "I also like Chinese food, philosophy, Sibelius, Strauss, Tchaikovsky, wood smoke, the smell of spruce gum, deer tracks in new snow, loons on the lake, the whistle of bull elks, feather patterns of birds and the feel of a newly stretched canvas," he adds candidly.

Tillenius is unswerving in his eloquence when it comes to the joys of the outdoors. "Through the changing seasons and under all the shifting light of sunshine and storm, the beauty of wild animals seen in the natural environment has always roused in me an overpowering yearning to reproduce them with pencil and brush."

*"Country Guide," "The Beaver," "Nature Magazine."

More About People

AGRICULTURALLY speaking there's quite a lot of news. First, a young Alberta farmer of just voting age is the new Wheat King. He's HOWARD ROPPEL of Rockyford. You will remember that last year 12-year-old RICKEY SHARPE of Munson, Alta., won the title. So at least it's still in Alberta. And Rickey placed fifth this year. This was Roppel's first championship, although he claimed reserve awards in 1949 and 1950.

■ Alberta also won another interesting championship at the Royal Winter Fair. The University of Alberta won the grand championship for beef steers for the second year in succession. At Fair's end the champion steer was auctioned off to Eaton's for $2.30 a pound and was then donated to Sunnybrook Veterans Hospital.

■ And speaking of cattle—the first recorded shipment of Guernseys from Canada to Hawaii was made last month, from BC.

■ The Royal Winter Fair was also good to Ontario—with A. T. HARTWICK of Walford winning the world potato championship. This is the second time the crown has gone to Northern Ontario.

■ And a youthful Ontario farmer was a winner, too—for the best baby beef exhibit in the Fair. Seventeen-year-old ROBERT HERN of Granton

LET'S GO where there's always a fair sailing breeze.

Let's go Again

LET'S GO where there's time for living.

Nothing was ever like it. The days were so sunny and gay. The flowers so brilliant, sky so blue, water so inviting. Golf, tennis, sailing, fishing were so much more fun. And living was so leisurely . . . so serene. Let's go to Bermuda!

LET'S GO where there's a soft pink sandy beach for loafing.

Bermuda

WRITE for your *free* copy of the exciting 16-page Bermuda booklet ...beautifully illustrated with full-colour photographs and map.

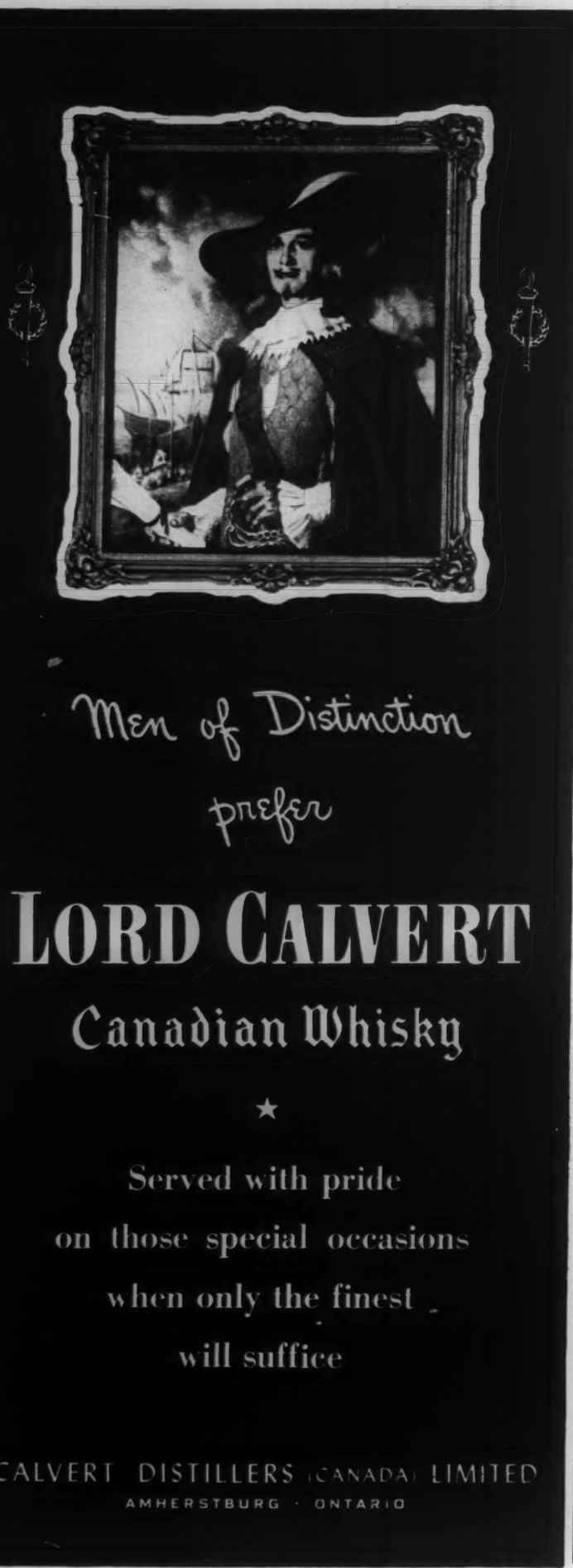
YOU CAN GO quickly by plane . . . or leisurely by steamer. Your Travel Agent will make complete arrangements for your Bermuda vacation—at no cost to you.

THE BERMUDA TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD
372 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario.
Please send me, without charge, a copy of your new Bermuda booklet, "Bermuda Welcomes You."

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Prov._____



won the 50 King's Guineas, a highly-prized award established nearly 100 years ago by King Edward VII.

■ The Beaver is at it again. Giving away things. This time it's a spacious Saint John, NB, house and is a gift to the University of New Brunswick for use by the Law School. Of course, LORD BEAVERBROOK is Chancellor of the University, so there is a good reason for his generosity. Not that he needs any such reason. He has showered the Maritime universities with substantial gifts from time to time, even if he was Maple, Ont.-born.

■ The University of Toronto came in for a nice gift, too. DR. SIGMUND SAMUEL has given $500,000 for a new library. Previously Dr. Samuel gave $150,000 toward the construction of an Archives Building and set up an endowment of $100,000 for upkeep and extension of the collection.

■ Annually the T. Eaton Company awards a scholarship to send a student farmer to the agricultural college of his choice. Winner this year was 22-year-old GLEN ERIC FLATEN of Weyburn, Sask. This means he topped the eight other finalists sent to the Royal Winter Fair by their Provinces (not there, Newfoundland). Flaten already has taken a short non-degree course at University of Saskatchewan on a Saskatchewan Dairy Association scholarship.

■ Some tid-bits about mayors: With most of the municipal elections lagging in public interest, Edmonton turned in a record vote to put 37-year-old WILLIAM HAWRELAK in the mayor's chair. The new Mayor is co-owner of a bottling works; was a Councillor for two years. In Saskatoon, all was quiet—with MAYOR S. J. MILLS being reelected for his fourth term. Both were three-way tussles.

■ The New Play Society, Toronto, has been requested by the Department of Mental Health for Ontario to present a series of plays dealing with parent-child problems. The plays will tour in January to some 25 Ontario schools as part of Home and School Club programs. The cast will include some professional actresses and some of the students from the New Play Society's theatre classes. Director is NPS's DORA MAVOR-MOORE.

■ Now while the Players' Guild of Hamilton (Ont.) isn't quite in the theatre-of-their-own category, they have bought a home. And on Nov. 23, with all the approved fanfare, they had a house-warming. A $10,-000-plus-mortgage gamble, the house provides a living-room for social events; a future 175-seat Studio —to be named the Crerar Room after the family that organized Little Theatre in Hamilton back in 1874; second-story rehearsal rooms; and third-story costume, props and rehearsal rooms.

■ The North Atlantic Defence Production Board has borrowed BRIGADIER W. B. WEDD, Assistant to the President of Massey-Harris. The Brigadier will be Chief of the Engineering Division and will be in charge of overall planning and production of engineering stores.

■ City Clerk E. A. OUTRAM of Peterborough, Ont., has been honored by election as a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, London, England.

■ Last month Aenon United Baptist Church at Chester Basin, NS, celebrated its 130th anniversary. The pastor is the REV. ARTHUR J. EDDY.

■ The Pas, Man., believes in being kind to Festival queens. Every year the Northern Manitoba Trappers have an impressive ceremony when they crown their fur queen. But the queen was usually frozen. This year the Trappers are supplying an electric blanket to cover the glittering throne.

—National Defence

CONFIRMATION of soldiers and S. Korean interpreters by the Rt. Rev. W. F. Barfoot, Primate of the Church of England in Canada, in Korea. Canadians in picture: awaiting confirmation, Capt. R. M. Hemmingsen (l), Victoria, and assisting (l), Major Roy C. Durnford, Sr. (Protestant) Chaplain, 25th Brigade.

HURRY, HURRY, HURRY!

PRAIRIE POSTER PITCHMAN

by John Creed

ANDY KING, editor of the Estevan (Sask) *Mercury*, is his own poorest customer. He advertises fairs and midways, carnivals and rodeos — but he rarely gets to see a show. They're too far away. For Andy's posters advertise events from Vancouver Island to Newfoundland.

Wherever you drive in Canada, you'll see his handiwork. In summer, crisp new posters on barns and fence posts announce coming circuses, sports days and rodeos. Early autumn brings the fall fairs, festivals and dance bands. November rains beat down on scarlet, yellow and blue posters, and winter's blizzards tatter their edges. But they're still bright notes of color on a prairie landscape, reminding of past excitement, and whetting the appetite for more.

It's something of a surprise to discover that these garish signs fan out from a small prairie town in southeastern Saskatchewan, near the Dakota border. For many years, when Andrew King was editor of the Rouleau *Enterprise*, they originated in Rouleau, a tiny village on the Soo Line a few miles north of Estevan.

Andy King got into this specialized type of printing in a most casual way. Back in 1915, vaudeville acts were popular along the Soo Line, and every village had its "opera house". One night an advance agent was cussing because some posters had got held up, probably in the customs. The owner of the *Enterprise*, always an enterprising chap, promptly suggested that he do the future printing for Canadian engagements. He's been busy ever since with basswood block and wood chisel, in addition to his newspaper work.

Since 1915, he has been printing window cards, show cards and posters that cover the country, and occasionally even enter the U.S. His is the only plant in Canada to specialize in this kind of work. A modest row of letters at the bottom of each poster "King Show Cards, Estevan" is his only advertising. But he watches notices in "The Billboard", and attends showmen's conventions.

Vaudeville acts have pretty well passed, and travelling actors no longer play the Soo Line towns. But hundreds of rodeos take place on western plains each year. Small carnivals make their circuits throughout the country. Fall fairs are perennials. Dance orchestras have to have advance publicity. Even Gene Autry Tours and the Clyde Beatty Circus need the drums beaten before they arrive.

THIS TYPE of printing requires a large assortment of type and figures of all kinds. These are woodcuts, and quite suitable for small runs. Woodblocks can stand up well enough to the amount of presswork required, and are much cheaper than metal plates for printing small quantities.

Sometimes King Show Cards add only the huge date numbers which accompany billboard posters. The date figures may be "two-to-sheet" or it may be so large a numeral as to require 6 sheets, which assembled form a 7-foot square. For smaller companies, the King Show Cards do the entire job of 3-color plates, all from hand-carved blocks. Mr. King has now trained assistants to do the carving.

To his immense satisfaction, his two sons have elected to carry on the work he started. They take complete charge when Andy heads for Texas during the winter. A. Stirling

CONTINUED OVERLEAF

—Richard Harrington

NEW POSTERS get final check from Andy King (l.), sons Stirling and William.

THE ONLY RAILWAY SERVING ALL TEN PROVINCES

Let it Snow - Let it Blow!

GREEN LIGHTS *all the way...*

The track is yours, all clear ahead and smooth running — when you travel by Canadian National. No traffic jams . . . no road-glare . . . no cramped space . . . no cares or worries. Canadian National spares you all these, giving in their stead relaxation . . . ease . . . the considerate attention of efficient train crews . . . and those facilities so necessary to your comfort . . . as you speed safely to your destination.

Only the railway combines all these essentials of enjoyable travel. That's why those who are accustomed to going places and getting there travel the easy way — by train.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

SPEED...COMFORT AND DEPENDABILITY

JUST A DRINK...
THE PERFECT DRINK!
No wonder sparkling drinks are becoming so increasingly popular among smart folk! For any drink becomes a better drink, when you add the mixer that accents natural flavor —Canada Dry *Sparkling* Water. And, what's most important, no matter *where* you are, you know you'll get *natural* flavor when you mix with pure Canada Dry Sparkling Water.
CANADA DRY
Sparkling
WATER
The Important 4/5 of Your Drink
CANADA DRY
Sparkling
WATER
Makes drinks taste better!
SW-41

Talk by
*P.W.
Teletype
It flashes words instantly . . . and puts them on paper! P.W. Teletype can help your business . . . just as it saves time and money for scores of firms . . . hooks up branches, factories, warehouses with quick accurate messages and orders. Call your local telegraph office . . . a communications expert will arrange a demonstration.
CANADIAN NATIONAL
PRIVATE WIRE Teletype SERVICE
CANADIAN PACIFIC
HANDLING MORE THAN 75% OF ALL CANADIAN TELETYPE SERVICE

ESTABLISHED 1878

MEDLAND AND SON

INSURANCE

371 BAY STREET EMpire 4-3332

TORONTO 1

King is news editor of the *Mercury*, while William C. is in charge of the print shop and the show cards.

Mr. King recently had the pleasant experience of installing Stirling as president of the Saskatchewan division of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association. It is a position he himself held in 1932 and 1933.

Andrew King has been in newspaper work all his life. Born in Winnipeg in 1885, he served an apprenticeship on the Souris *Plaindealer*, and operated a paper at Elgin, Manitoba. Then he went to Rouleau in 1909, to found the *Enterprise*, and was for 11 years mayor of the town. In 1944, he decided to expand, and bought the Estevan *Mercury*.

THE MERCURY has established quite a reputation for itself, not only in Saskatchewan. Stirling King has inherited his father's love of plain speaking, and droll manner of presentation. Editorially, the *Mercury* takes pot shots at regimentation, at the government, at local shortcomings . . .

But affable, intelligent Andrew King doesn't merely talk. As a Rotarian, he can point to many projects which the club has accomplished. It is certain that the *Mercury* and its editor have been at the root of much growth.

Andy is particularly proud of his Honorary Membership in the San Benito (Texas) Rotary Club. He is the first "foreigner" to be so honored. But his friends tell with a chuckle of his trip into Mexico, sponsored by the San Benito Board of Trade. It was the prize for a contest limited to winter visitors who wrote letters back home and got them published in the local paper. Naturally, Andy won hands down!

LITTLE THEATRE

Call Board

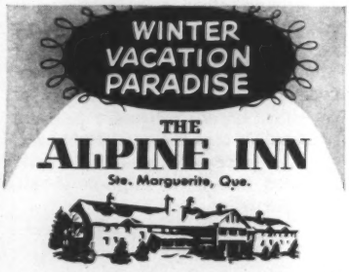
ACTIVITIES for January, 1952:

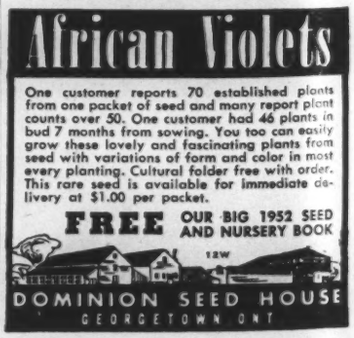
Jan. 7: "Pygmalion" by Workshop 14, Calgary.
Jan. 7: "Golden Boy" by Actors' Company, Toronto.
Jan. 9: "The Silver Tassie" by Studio Theatre, U of Alberta, Edmonton.
Jan. 17: "Laburnum Grove" by Theatre '49, Toronto.
Jan. 17: "Theatre" by Galt Little Theatre, Ont.
Jan. 18: "Pygmalion" by Hart House Theatre, Toronto.
Jan. 20: "All My Sons" by Belmont Group Theatre, Toronto.
Jan. 22: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by Everyman Theatre, Vancouver.
Jan. 24: "What Every Woman Knows" by London Little Theatre.
Jan. 25: "The Circle" by York Players, Toronto.
Jan. 25: "Biggest Thief in Town" by Jupiter Theatre, Toronto.
Jan. 28: "Charley's Aunt" by International Players, in Toronto.
Jan. 29: "Edward, My Son" by Ottawa Little Theatre.

Cave for Kilowatts

Power will flow to Alcan's future aluminum smelter at Kitimat, B.C., from a power plant built inside a man-made cave which stretches a quarter of a mile inside a mountain! What's more, a tunnel will be driven ten miles through the mountain, to carry water to drive the turbines.

The resourcefulness of engineers, the know-how of skilled construction workers, plus a quarter of a billion dollars — all are put to work in both East and West to further increase the supply of aluminum for Canada's own needs, and the demands of other countries. Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).


WINTER VACATION PARADISE
THE ALPINE INN
Ste. Marguerite, Que.
THE Ste-ADELE LODGE
Ste. Adele, Que.
Only 1½ hours drive from Montreal on a first class highway.
Write to Cardy Hotels - Ste. Adele Que.
Cardy Hotels
IN THE BEAUTIFUL LAURENTIANS


African Violets
One customer reports 70 established plants from one packet of seed and many report plant counts over 50. One customer had 46 plants in bud 7 months from sowing. You too can easily grow these lovely and fascinating plants from seed with variations of form and color in most every planting. Cultural folder free with order. This rare seed is available for immediate delivery at $1.00 per packet.
FREE OUR BIG 1952 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK
DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN ONT

BUSINESS

WINDSOR: LABOR AND A BIG CITY (1)

UAW WINS IN SHOPS, FAILS AT POLLS

by Wilfred List

How far beyond 40 hours a week does union influence go? Windsor, Ont., with a concentration of union members is a case history providing answers.

WITH BLUSHING MODESTY the Canadian section of the United Auto Workers (CIO-CCL) recently penned a thumbnail sketch of its activities and accomplishments that began with these words:

"The UAW is the most democratic, most dynamic, most effective union in the world.

"The UAW is the fastest growing union in the world."

These are the fiercely held views of the 60,000 Canadian members of a union that has a tradition steeped in democracy and a record of fighting militancy, which in the past few years has been tempered by a sense of growing responsibility.

There may be other unions that would dispute the supremacy of the UAW in these virtues. But the UAW is unique in the community role in which it finds itself in the City of Windsor.

The Border City is dominated by the auto industry—Ford of Canada, and, on a lesser scale, Chrysler and auto supplier plants—and the union which represents the workers in that industry. It is because of the concentration of union membership (it is estimated that three out of every five persons in Windsor are either union members or belong to a family of union members) that Windsor offers itself as a microcosm for the study of the forces that make up a labor town. Equally important, it provides a study in the character of a union and its leaders.

WINDSOR, too, is the study in the relations of a large and powerful company, Ford of Canada, and the UAW. The three—Windsor, Ford and the UAW—have been synonymous in the minds of most residents of the Border City.

Ford's plans to move its assembly operations from Windsor to Oakville, Ont.—closer to industrial and population centres—brought varied reactions from Windsor. UAW's was characteristic of the union's attitude to its place in today's industrial society. It involved two concepts: the first that labor is no longer a commodity to be reckoned only in terms of dollars, cents and production; and the second that trade unionism is an integral part of industry. Ford has recognized both of these concepts: the first in varying degrees in its collective-bargaining contract, the second in the history of its relations with the union.

WILFRED LIST *is labor reporter for the Toronto* Globe and Mail.

The UAW complained that the impending move by Ford had not been discussed with the union—and it served notice that the union would be camped on the site of the new assembly plant. Where Ford went, the UAW would go.

If the UAW's future expansion lies outside of Windsor, its past has been tied largely to two communities: Oshawa and Windsor. In both cases its foothold was firmly established only after long and bitter strikes, the memories of which still linger and condition the thinking of some of the union's members. The UAW has had its share of battles in its 15-year existence in Canada to toughen it.

Oshawa and General Motors was the scene of the first major UAW victory in the 1937 battle for union recognition. The success at Oshawa paved the way for the entry of the CIO into Ontario. It was four years later that the UAW began knocking at Ford's door in Windsor. Although it won a contract from Ford in 1942, it was not until the 99-day union security strike in 1945-46 that the company abandoned its absolutist concept of management and recognized the permanence of the union in the Ford scheme of things.

The UAW, with its 23,000 members in a community of 121,000, is the dominant union force in the town, but it maintains friendly relations with the 3,000 to 4,000 members of American Federation of Labor unions in the city of Windsor.

Professor C. W. M. Hart in his controversial sociological study of Windsor came to the conclusion that because of the big union concentration in the city, Windsor was a community of bitter partisan groups without the modifying influence of any neutral forces.

He defined the power groups as the big business enterprises represented by Ford and Chrysler, the Catholic Church, the unions, and miscellaneous small business group represented by the Chamber of Commerce. Professor Hart's thesis that these groups are engaged in a struggle for power and influence that sometimes reaches the point of open warfare, has been challenged in Windsor.

His black-and-white picture of four groups vying for influence in the community appears to be somewhat exaggerated for effect, although big business and some sections of the church may be resentful of the growing power of the union in the community. But the indications are that as long as small business continues to prosper, it is not too much concerned as to whose influence is paramount in the town.

If Professor Hart's more sensational views may be open to question, there can be no successful challenge to his conclusion that labor and the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44

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—Gade, Baron Studios

BC HELICOPTER MAN: Agar maps country that would faze a mountain goat.

HEYDAY FOR HELICOPTERS

by Robert Francis

THE flying windmills of Okanagan Air Services Limited, surveying unexplored territories and hauling men and materials to industrial projects in the wilderness, are cutting not weeks but years off the development of the British Columbia hinterland.

Operating their flimsy-looking yet sturdy machines over country which a mountain goat couldn't negotiate, slight, grey-haired Carl Agar and his six pilots are currently working on early phases of the Aluminum Company of Canada project at Kitimat, south of Prince Rupert.

The chief task they have tackled in their Bell 47 helicopters so far has been a survey of the best route for power transmission lines from the hydro plant on the Kemano River to the Alcan plant site at Kitimat. It is for this type of job that the helicopter is invaluable.

In preliminary surveys, 15 possible routes, from 50 to 75 miles in length across the range, were examined from the air. From the passenger seat in helicopters hovering or flying slowly a few feet above ground or over precipitous peaks and gorges, engineers made their observations. They noted possible routes for future roads and sought a pass where towers and cables would stand up under winter conditions of snow and ice.

During the six days of flying all but two or three routes were washed out. Engineers calculated ground parties would have taken five years to cover the territory on foot and gain the same data.

Because the aluminum process depends completely on electricity, and because the plant could take from four to seven months to get into production again if power failed, two complete transmission systems will ultimately be installed. Because of this fact, and because the power lines may cost as much as $25 million, no expense or trouble is too great to find out if winter weather at the most exposed point will be more than pylons and cable can withstand.

For these observations, two sets of test towers, one at 5,300 feet near the summit, and one slightly lower, were put up on the proposed route. Automatic instruments recorded the weather story.

EVERY PIECE of material for the towers, as well as shelter and supplies for the men building them, had to be landed on the spot by helicopter. Freight is carried on stretcher-like nets on either side of the cockpit, and since the load limit going to altitudes like 6,000 feet is about 350 pounds, helicopter pilots must make hundreds of round trips for projects like this.

For his pioneer work in adapting helicopters and training pilots for this type of work, Agar recently received the McKee Trophy for making the greatest contribution to Canadian aviation in 1950.

An extremely modest man of 50, Agar detests having his picture taken, and is even embarrassed at having the coveted trophy, with his name freshly engraved, displayed in the foyer of Vancouver International Airport.

The award came less than five years after Agar first flew a helicopter, at

Yakima, Wash., in the fall of 1946. He had been a wartime flying instructor in the RCAF. He formed Okanagan Air Services with a single helicopter, taking the name from the fact that he planned to do fruit-spraying jobs in the Okanagan district of BC.

The spraying operation failed to develop and he went into topographical survey work—"bump jumping"—for the Provincial Government around Telegraph Creek in northern BC. But the Province was getting into its post-war industrial stride, and Agar soon found himself part of the biggest single item in the boom—the Alcan hydro project.

Today, 99 per cent of the work of Carl Agar and his fellow pilots is carrying engineers and workers and their equipment into such inaccessible areas as the Alcan country. Some of the terrain where they have to land is so rugged that often even the 15 square feet of space a helicopter needs has to be blasted from the top of a granite bump by a preliminary party landed from a hovering 'copter.

THIS HAPPENED at Palisade Lake, in the watershed north of Vancouver, before pilots could haul in the 400,000 pounds of gear and materials for a small dam to fill a gorge and raise the level of the lake.

Agar's pilots made more than 1,000 trips of about 15 minutes' duration each, from the highest point on the jeep trail, far below, where they could land. They hauled in all the building materials and furnishings for a two-storey bunkhouse, to the improvised "landing field."

They carried all the sand and cement for the dam, the cement mixer in parts, reinforcing steel, drills, pumps, tools, an electricity-generating plant for the camp, chains, fuel, donkey engine, rowboat and outboard motor, and 13 men and their gear.

Agar's pilots (he likes to hire men with at least 1,500 hours commercial flying "to give them air sense" before he takes them on) get a 75-hour course on helicopters before they go on an actual job like this.

When they do go on their first job, they must know their stuff, because there are no "milk runs" where helicopter men can get experience. The only places they're needed is where the terrain is so rough or remote that a truck or an aircraft or a footslogger just couldn't get there.

His machines, despite their sturdiness and miraculous manoeuvrability, look to a newcomer as if they belong to the "open-air" school of aircraft of the days of Alcock and Brown. But their reliability belies their appearance, and the opening of northern BC would be slow work without them.

Next spring Agar hopes to get his first Sikorsky 555, a $200,000 plane which will carry a ton of freight. When this big one is in service, Agar says, things will really start to roll.

Meantime, Agar and his men pull on their Indian sweaters against the outdoor cold of helicopter flying, make their loads secure and keep whirling away at their part in the Alcan development, which has been called the biggest single industrial job on the continent since the Panama Canal.

Canada Life Appointment

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The Canada Life Assurance Company announces the appointment of W. J. Adams, formerly Secretary, as Assistant to the President and Secretary. *

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LABOR & WINDSOR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 41

worker in Windsor are identified with the "union." It is equally true that the union has become a new and expanding social institution no longer content to limit its horizon to wages and working conditions.

However, the union has been unable to fulfil its political aspirations. Politically, the UAW has little direct influence in Windsor. It is true that there are three union members on City Council—all AFL unionists, and all of them from the printing trades—but the UAW has never attempted to play any major role in municipal politics except for its consistent support of Mayor Arthur Reaume. And even there, the union was split in the last municipal election. The UAW's ineffectiveness as a political instrument, indicated when Mayor Reaume just squeezed through on a recount in the 1950 civic election despite official UAW support, was underscored in the recent Ontario election.

DESPITE a vigorous and costly campaign by the UAW in support of the Windsor area CCF candidates, not only was the CCF badly beaten, but the sitting CCF Member, Gordon Ellis, lost his seat in Essex North to Mayor Reaume, the Liberal candidate.

The failure of the UAW's political-action machine was further pointed up in the defeat of Earl Watson, President of the UAW's 11,000-member Local 195, who failed in his bid to unseat Progressive Conservative member Rev. M. C. Davies, the Speaker of the last Legislature. And in Windsor - Sandwich, UAW - backed candidate William Riggs was swept under by the avalanche of votes for his opponent W. J. Griesinger.

A union spokesman conceded that it was the votes of union members and their families that were responsible for the defeat of the CCF-UAW candidates.

The UAW's failure as a political power in Windsor is in contrast with the union's success in Oshawa, where UAW member T. D. (Tommy) Thomas defeated Liberal Leader Walter Thomson as well as his Progressive Conservative opponent Mayor Michael Starr. But there is another contrast in the political background of the Oshawa and Windsor unions. UAW leadership in the General Motors city has long been tied to the CCF cause. And the local itself has been singularly free of factionalism.

In Windsor, Local 200, now led by right-winger Jack Taylor, had for years split into left and right-wing factions. Local 195, strongly anti-Red, had steered a neutral to Liberal course in politics. The UAW's Canadian Director George Burt had displayed a chameleon-like character politically, first riding the left-wing band-wagon, then entering into a brief alliance with the Liberals to run as a Liberal-Labor candidate, moving from there to a neutral ground politically, and finally becoming an ardent champion of the CCF.

These factors combined, tended to close the ears of the union members to the political advice of the union leaders. The long alliance, too, between Burt and Mayor Reaume made it difficult to sell the union membership on the new line of opposing Reaume in his Provincial political aspirations.

But despite this rejection by the members of the union's political leadership, it is reasonable to expect that the union would be an important political factor in any issue directly affecting the welfare of the members or the life of the union. During the Ford strike, the Windsor City Council gave its open support to the strikers, partly because of sympathy with the union's position, and partly for reasons of political expediency. It's on these lines apparently, that the political influence of the union on the union town makes itself felt.

(This is the first of two articles by Wilfred List on the influence of the United Auto Workers union in Windsor. The second will appear next week).

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that dividends have been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company as follows:

REGULAR: Thirty cents (30c) per share for the quarter ending December 31, 1951, payable February 25, 1952, to shareholders of record January 15, 1952.

SPECIAL: Twenty-five cents (25c) per share payable December 28, 1951, to shareholders of record December 4, 1951.

By Order of the Board.
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.
Montreal, November 26, 1951.

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1952 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1951.

Montreal, Nov. 28, 1951.
S. C. Seadding, Secretary

CANADIAN BUSINESS

BC'S BRAND-NEW OIL HOPES

BRITISH COLUMBIANS are awaiting new developments to follow their "discovery" oil well at Fort St. John early last month. Inspired by what has happened in Alberta, they are putting no limit on predictions. Keynote of the optimism was expressed even before the Fort St. John strike by James Muir, President of the Royal Bank of Canada. His comment: "If you have oil, that adds one more string to BC's bow. You have so many other things, if on top of them you've got oil, then BC's just that much more a Utopia."

Biggest of the other strings is BC's industrial expansion—pegged on such multi-million dollar developments as Alcan's aluminum and hydro project and the Columbia Cellulose mill. These share a characteristic of much of the Province's new industrial growth—they are growing in what can be termed the "frontier area." Most of British Columbia's population is concentrated in the southwest corner of the Province. The industrial developments alone are expected to move tens of thousands of people into the sparsely settled north interior.

The new oil discovery is in the northeast part of the Province: the main market for its output is in the southwest. Oil and gas pipelines would therefore pass through many growing communities in the interior of the Province, adding further incentive to industrial growth in those areas. The Fort St. John discovery has also added more fuel to the controversy over the route of a proposed gas pipeline from Alberta to the west coast. If the new discovery heralds substantial gas resources, feeder lines into the main Alberta-west coast line would be an important accessory to a budding BC oil and gas development. The closer the main line is to the new resources, the better the chances for their development.

■ On the heels of the discovery Premier Byron Johnson announced BC's support of the Trans-Mountain Pipeline Co. application to build a 692-mile oil pipeline from the Edmonton area to Vancouver.

The project, if it meets with Board of Transport Commissioners approval, will cost $82 million and will be completed in 1953. Its initial capacity will be 75,000 barrels a day and its final capacity 200,000.

Going Ghost

PLANS are now being made for construction of a model town in Manitoba's rugged northland, 600 miles to the north of Winnipeg. Advance guard of a new settlement to be situated at Lynn Lake mining camp is now preparing the way for an influx of population that is starting in earnest now the trail to the south is transformed into a snow covered highway for today's covered wagon —the tractor train. Arrival of the railroad, now under construction, will complete the picture of a town laid down in the northern wilderness.

It will be two years before the railroad is finished into the nickel-mine community that comprises 400 square miles with the townsite in the middle.

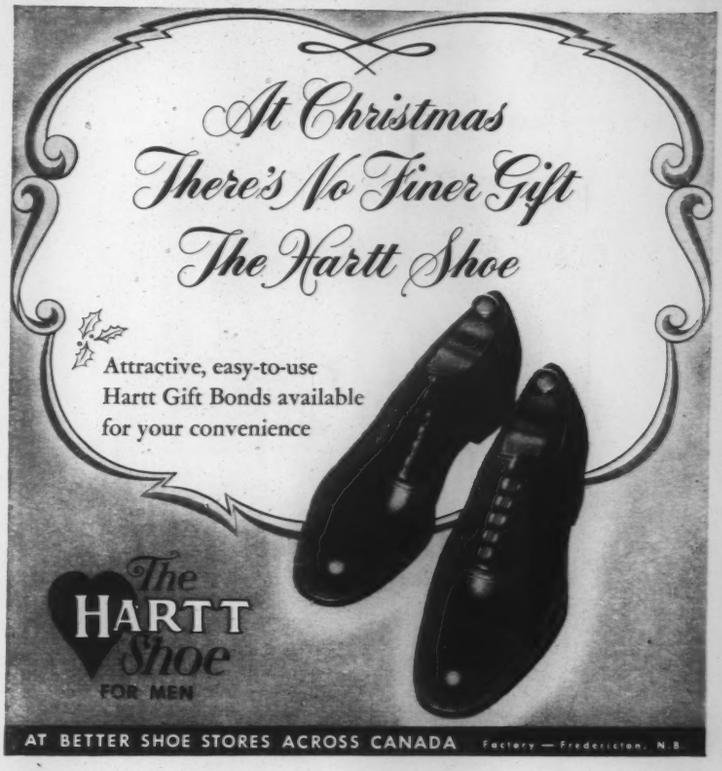
Enterprising Lynn Lakers didn't plan on waiting for the railway before building their homes. Two years ago Sherritt Gordon announced it was closing down its copper mine at Sherridon and transferring its operations to the new copper-nickel mine at Lynn Lake.

They decided to pick up what would have become the "ghost" town of Sherridon and move it north, house by house over the winter road to Lynn Lake.

Sherridon, however, is not ready to give up the ghost yet. The influx of construction workers for the railway, plus the employment maintained in the dismantling of the surface plant for transfer to Lynn Lake, has created a big demand for housing accommodation. As a result it has been decided to postpone the house-moving operation for a couple of years.

—Norris in The Vancouver Sun

"Now think, Wilbert—you made paper airplanes with those old worthless BC oil stocks—you threw some over this fence . . ."



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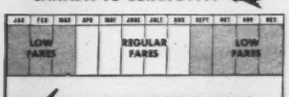
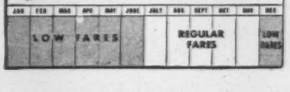


....EUROPE TO CANADA



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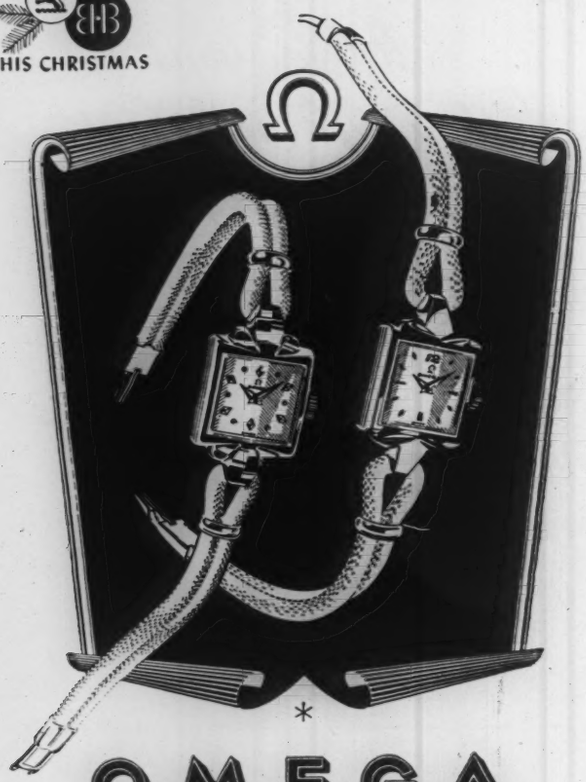

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—Epp in Philadelphia Inquirer

WILL HE FINISH THE JOB?

U.S. BUSINESS

NEW NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION

THE DEFENCE PRODUCTION Administration has issued an order adding newsprint to the list of defence industries. New plants will be eligible, by this move, for accelerated tax amortization and materials priorities. Thus Washington has given a qualified stamp of approval to a sizeable expansion of newsprint production facilities.

However, more urgent defence projects still will get steel, copper and other scarce materials ahead of newsprint mills. Government officials say there is no way of telling how soon the materials will be available but they hazard the guess that construction for expanded newsprint production might begin late in 1952.

The expansion program might add as much as 490,000 tons to the annual newsprint output if each application is approved. U.S. newsprint production today runs to 1.1 million tons annually.

Dwindling Profits

A SURVEY of 490 companies compiled by the National City Bank of NY found that their third quarter profits were 28 per cent below last year's. Only exceptions were oil, amusement and airline groups.

On a nine months' basis the results were better with profits only 8 per cent under the exceedingly good results of 1950. The returns varied widely from group to group: auto and truck earnings were down 46 per cent for the nine months while railway equipment makers were up 35 per cent. Chemical sales were higher but profits were hurt by taxes, a common complaint. Food concerns were dealt a double blow by taxes and price controls.

Third Quarter Slump

THE U.S. national output of goods and services declined in the third quarter for the first time since the mobilization program got under way in June, 1950.

This minor recession left in its wake high inventories, cautious buying policies, price dislocations and some serious unemployment in areas concentrating on production of such consumer goods as textiles, leather products and home furnishings. As in Canada, at the same time there is a great shortage of engineers and skilled machine workers in sections that have a general labor surplus.

Spending for durable goods is ahead of the level a year ago (except for major appliances). The general price level has been sluggish in the face of Government guarantee that its demands a year hence will be $20 billion greater than today.

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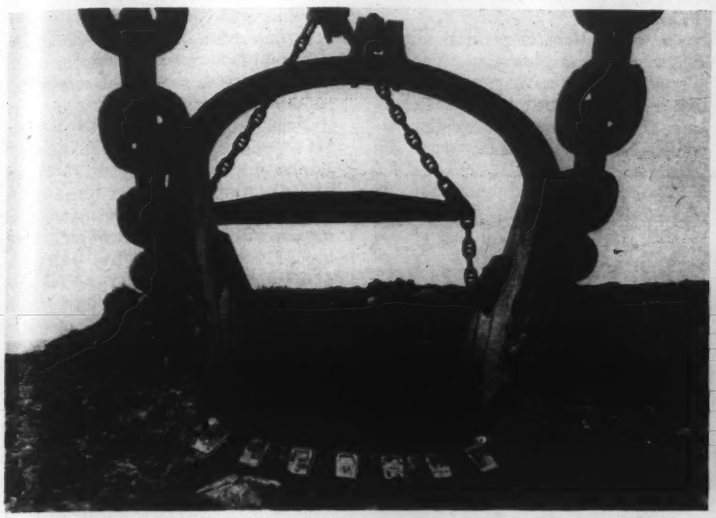
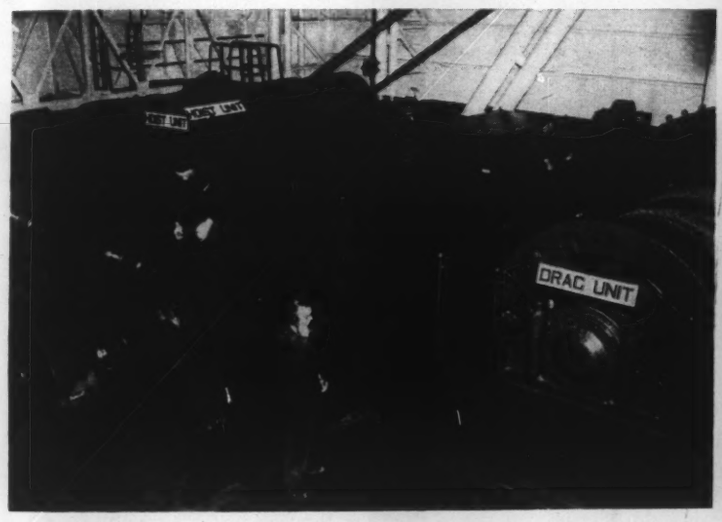
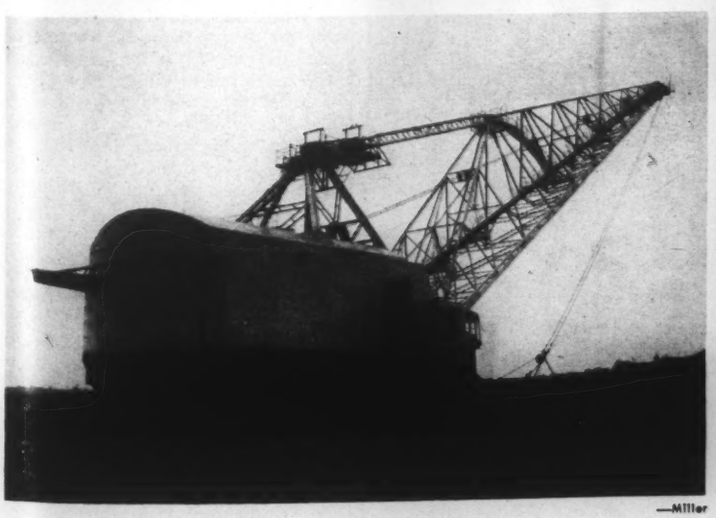


THE "GRAB" of the 175 feet high dragline weighs 22 tons, holds 27 tons.



INSIDE THE "CABIN": In this part 14 motors provide a total of 3,150 hp. One man controls the machine, working the "grab" through a 282 feet long jib.



—Miller

MACHINE, built by Ransomes and Rapiers, Ltd. in Britain, took four years to construct. First job is removing strata covering ironstone bed near Corby, Eng.

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INSURANCE

PENSIONS WILL AID POLICIES

LIFE INSURANCE men expect the new Federal Old Age Pension to stimulate the sale of both annuities and life insurance. In the past the average Canadian could not afford a program of life insurance which would adequately provide for his old age; now, the new pension provides a solid foundation on which to build a sound plan. With the husband and wife receiving a joint income of $80 a month when they are 70 years old, the insurance underwriter will find it easier to encourage them in their younger years to buy insurance to provide the additional $50, $75 or $100 a month they will need to live comfortably in their old age.

Life insurance can also bridge the gap and provide the income needed between age 65 for men and 60 for women, when most people in Canada retire, and age 70 when pension benefits begin.

The new $40-at-70 pension can be integrated with existing pension schemes. Under most pension plans, the employee, when he retires, gets only a percentage of his existing income. These days he finds it very difficult to adjust suddenly his expenditures to fit this drastic cut. Now he will get an extra $40 a month at age 70, but there still remains the period from retirement age until the Federal benefits begin. In a number of ways, life insurance can be used to provide extra income for this period.

If this extra protection cannot be afforded, in many cases arrangements may be made to reduce the employee's pension income after 70 and increase it during the period from age 65 to 70. For example, say an employee will receive $125-a-month pension at age 65. When he is 70 he will get another $40 under the Federal scheme, making a total of $165. Instead of receiving $125 a month for five years and $165 a month thereafter, he may arrange to get a lower pension from date of retirement of probably about $140 to $145 a month.

The new pension scheme will enable lower-income families for the first time to plan an adequate insurance program within their means.

—*L. D. Millar*

Cancellation Clause

ALL INSURANCE POLICIES contain a cancellation clause. For various reasons, such as bankruptcy, change of hands, death, or some other cause as set out in the policy, it may be necessary to terminate it.

If the insured wishes to cancel the policy, the procedure is as follows: He must notify the insuring company in writing that he desires to terminate his insurance, giving the date on which the cancellation is to be effective. The insurers are required to return to the insured "that portion of the paid premium in excess of the short rate premium for the expired term of the policy." The insurers might also request the surrender of the policy.

If it is the wish of the insuring company to cancel the policy, the condition generally calls for seven to fifteen days' notice of cancellation by registered mail or five days' notice personally to the insured, delivered together with "a remittance representing the excess of the paid premium above the *pro rata* premium for the expired term of the policy."

When the insured cancels the policy the charge is on the basis of the short-rate table, for the time the policy is in force. Where insurance is required for a period of less than the usual one-year or three-year periods, the insurance companies generally require a higher premium than the *pro rata* premium would be for the period in question.

For example, if the usual term of a policy is 12 months, but the insured only wishes a policy for half that period, the insurers would require 70 per cent of the annual premium for the six months. If an insured demands a cancellation after six months on an original 12-month policy, it is only proper that he should pay the same amount as one who had originally taken out a six-month policy.

On the other hand, should the insurers cancel the policy, they must pay to the insured the *pro rata* premium for the unexpired term of the policy.

—*Douglas R. Weston*

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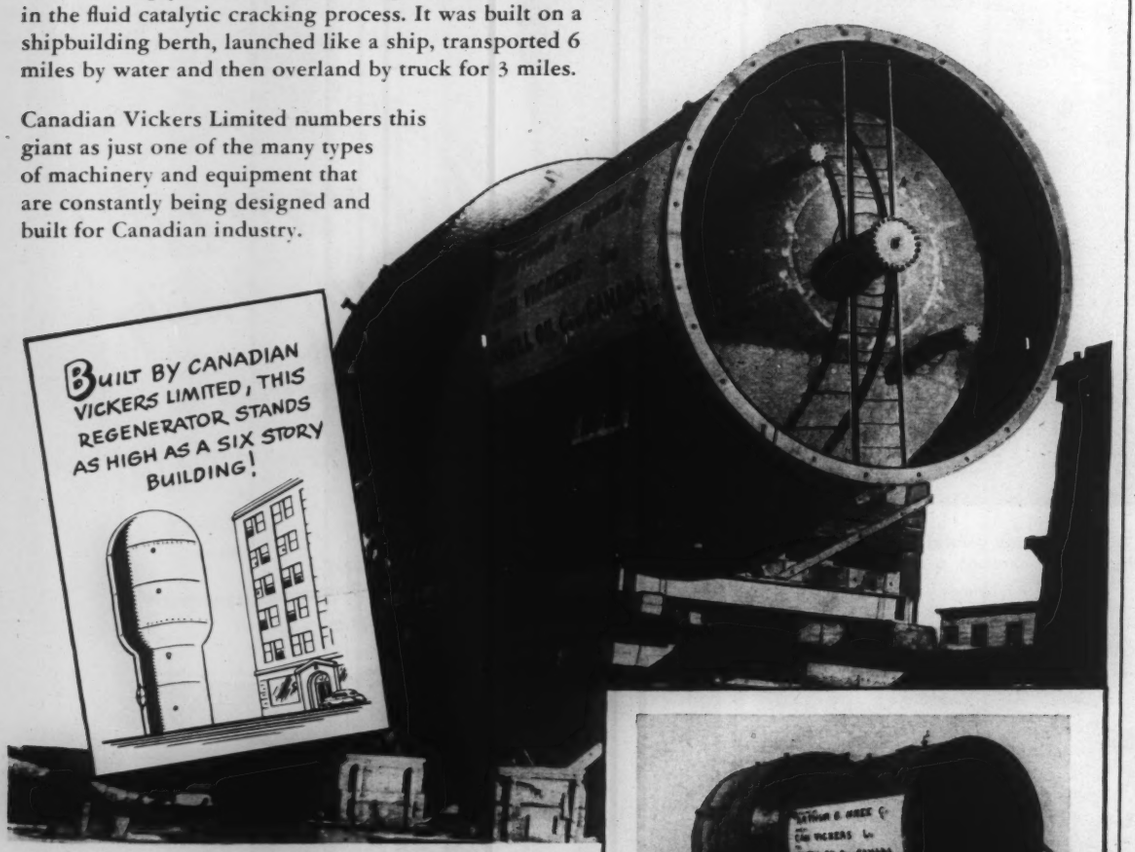

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FOREIGN INVESTMENT OUTLOOK

WHY PRIVATE CAPITAL BALKS

by Ernest Waengler

SINCE 1945, the governments of the leading nations, including our own, have spent vast amounts of the taxpayers' money on the relief, rehabilitation and development of other countries, but they made it clear that such remittances were meant as an encouragement for what is still regarded as the normal method of financing: the use of domestic savings and resources and of foreign investments made by private investors. Is this just a theory, or are we making progress toward that objective?

The Commonwealth's Colombo Plan was largely designed to attract private capital from the highly developed countries of the Commonwealth to the underdeveloped ones. Its development of transportation, communications, power, housing and agriculture will require $6 billion over the next six years. Half of this amount is to be paid out of the assets of the underdeveloped countries themselves, the other half will have to come from the senior Commonwealth members and possibly the United States.

BUT WHERE do the private investors come in? Without them the Colombo Plan cannot be much more than an Asiatic Marshall Plan with insufficient funds. Actually the Plan was designed to be a Commonwealth version of Truman's Four Point Program. To gauge its chances of attracting private capital one might examine the achievements of Point Four in that field.

While the plan originated early in 1949, Congress never got around to it until over a year later. When the House of Representatives finally passed it, it limited the guarantee of the Export Import Bank for U.S. private capital to an amount of $250 million outstanding at any time. It furthermore limited the coverage of such guarantees to risks of expropriation, seizure and confiscation and made even this guaranteeing contingent on the existence of mutual investment treaties between the U.S. and the foreign government concerned. The Act was never passed by the Senate.

There exists, however, machinery for guaranteeing certain private U.S. investments in foreign countries, through ECA, the Export Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, but only for investment in the ERP countries. So far there is no worldwide guarantee program. Meanwhile, the State Department has been busy trying to conclude investment treaties with a number of countries, by which their governments promise to give prospective investors an opportunity for remittance of earnings and eventual withdrawal of their capital.

TO DATE, very little use has been made of the existing guarantee powers. ECA has guaranteed $30 million in all. Credits outstanding under the Export Import Bank guarantee amount to only $45 million.

There are several reasons for the coolness of private capital: good business in the U.S. is one of them. There has been little incentive to invest abroad when the home market is booming. Another important reason is undoubtedly the trend toward nationalization in many countries. Recent happenings in Iran, plus the tensions and rumors in Egypt, Iraq and some Latin American countries, create a most unfavorable climate for foreign investment.

A further reason, recently pointed out by a number of American business publications, is the lack of information available to potential investors about the existing guarantee facilities. Both ECA and the Export Import Bank behave with uncharacteristic reticence when it comes to publicizing their guaranteeing powers.

In spite of this, there are of course hundreds of U.S. firms with large

ERNEST WAENGLER, *now a freelance writer, was formerly export manager for a Toronto manufacturer.*

—Miller

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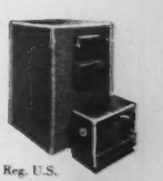

*T.M. Reg. U.S.

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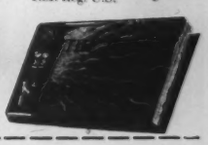

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foreign investments, mostly in the form of branch plants and subsidiaries directly controlled from the head office. In recent months, the National Industrial Conference Board has made a survey of a number of these firms, which own together over 1,000 branches in many different countries. They were asked to list, in order of importance, the difficulties they have encountered and any reasons they might have for restricting or abandoning expansion plans. The results of this survey add up to a valuable lesson for those who are counting on the private investor for financing international development schemes.

The most frequently recurring complaint is that of double taxation. The U.S. Government taxes incomes from abroad on the same basis as incomes from within the United States and does not allow deduction of foreign taxes except in a few special cases covered by reciprocal agreements. A similar condition exists in Canada.

Many American foreign investors list as their most important difficulty the existence of import and export quotas in other countries. They find it next to impossible to operate a business in a country where severe restrictions are placed on the importation of certain producers' materials or on the export of certain finished products.

On the other hand, it's understandable that the very countries that wish to attract dollar capital because of their own lack of hard currency, want to make sure that this capital is not dissipated by the import of goods which they do not consider essential.

Next in line is the limitation upon the remittance of earnings, interest, salaries, royalties and the repatriation of capital and, after that, the heavy burden that social insurance laws place on business in some countries.

Some companies list as one of their chief difficulties the lack of suitable native personnel, especially in some parts of Africa. This, unfortunately, is frequently coupled with restrictions against bringing in American personnel. In some cases the difficulty lies not in the immigration laws, but in the lack of housing and recreational facilities required to attract North American employees.

Furthermore, many areas which are looking for private capital, are lacking in roads, railways, harbors and power — all of them projects that do not appeal to private investors, but are a prerequisite to the establishment of manufacturing industries. In fact, it is the basic principle of the Colombo Plan to use government grants for this type of development and thereby pave the way for private investment from overseas.

UNDER present circumstances the chances of such private investment coming forth in adequate amounts are slim indeed. It is questionable whether the governments involved will be able to put up sufficient guarantees to compensate prospective investors for the special risks that are inherent in such enterprises. Perhaps the task will be made a little easier by the growing buyers' market in many lines of business in this country. As domestic investments become less profitable, an increasing number of investors may look abroad for opportunities.

There is also a psychological factor in the under-developed countries themselves to consider. Many of them fear that the influx of private capital from abroad will bring their resources under foreign control, an extremely short-sighted opinion, that is partly a carry-over from the days of unbridled economic imperialism, and partly a result of Communist propaganda.

The signatories of the Colombo Plan recognize that, for the time being, the chief source of funds will have to be provided by government financing. What sacrifices the U.K. Government alone is prepared to make can be gathered from the fact that Britain promised to maintain the 1950 level of her supply of capital goods to Commonwealth countries in spite of the material shortages resulting from her defence program.

The Colombo Plan also concedes that eventually it will have to look beyond the Commonwealth for its supply of capital. It hopes that the United States will chip in through private investment, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and possibly also within the framework of the Foreign Aid Bill, which provides for an expenditure of $375 million for Asia.

If, in spite of all difficulties, the Plan succeeds in selling itself to the elusive private investor, it will indeed be the one decisive postwar contribution to the return of free enterprise in international affairs.

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AIR DEFENCE PRODUCTION

ROLLS-ROYCE MOVES IN

by Frank Lowe

MONTREAL'S rapidly expanding aircraft industry is in for $5-million, 400-man boost within the next year. The boost will follow the establishment of an assembly factory by the Rolls-Royce Company to put together Nene III jet engines for the RCAF.

No in-and-outer, Lord Hives, Chairman and Managing Director of Rolls-Royce, noted that there was a strong possibility that in a few years Montreal would become a manufacturing centre for Rolls-Royce engines.

"We are in Canada to stay," he said. The assembly plant, which will be completed by the end of 1952, is only the first step in a plan to bring Rolls-Royce to North America.

The assembly plant alone means that Montreal's already thriving aircraft industry will assume the proportions of a postwar industrial giant. As outlined by Lord Hives, it will operate like this:

The plant will be used to assemble an estimated 1,000 Nene engines for use in the T-33 jet trainer aircraft which Canadair Ltd., in Montreal, has contracted to build for the RCAF. No figures have been given out, but this will mean that Rolls-Royce's first Canadian contract is worth about $25 million.

The first engines, brought from plants in England, will be delivered to Canadair by June 1952. Work on the Canadian plant will start immediately so it will be ready when the engines arrive.

The plant will probably grow up on Cote de Liesse road, leading from Montreal proper to Montreal airport. As to the final cost, Lord Hives says: "We are just beginning to learn how little a dollar buys in Canada, so it is hard to estimate what this plant will cost." But he predicts that something close to $5 million will be spent before the first assembled-in-Canada Nene is buttoned into a twin-engine T-33 trainer.

Most of the 400 technicians and workers will be Canadians. The company hopes to take people from this country for training courses in Britain, and then bring them back to staff the plant here, rather than import already-trained help.

The plant, as envisaged now, will cover 75,000 square feet, and there is plenty of room for expansion.

The exciting news about this new development in the aircraft industry —so far as Montreal is concerned— is Lord Hives' statement that at least half of the work on the original Nene order will be sub-contracted. This means that about 50 per cent of a $25 million order will find its way into the shops of the Montreal area.

Even more exciting, though, from the long range viewpoint, is Lord Hives' definite statement that this is not a one-contract venture. "We are in Montreal, and Canada, on a permanent basis," he reiterated.

He explained that while some North American firms could now produce Rolls-Royce engines under licence (such as Pratt-Whitney in the U.S.) it would be more satisfactory if the company had its own manufacturing plant in North America.

Such a plant would be the centre of manufacturing and maintenance for the multitude of Rolls-Royce engines now in use on this continent. It would also assure U.S. customers that their source of supply could not be cut off by an Atlantic blockade.

This could mean expansion of the projected Cote de Liesse plant into a full manufacturing, rather than just an assembly, unit. It would also mean a tremendous increase in the working force in Montreal, and a capital expenditure many times greater than that planned for the coming year.

—Rolls-Royce

ROLLS-ROYCE'S Lord Hives: A $5 million beginning on a here-to-stay investment.

CANADA'S WORLD ROLE PRESENTS CHALLENGE, SAYS B.C. GARDNER

Bank of Montreal President Warns Against Danger of Further Inflation — Sees Need for Savings, Productivity, Intelligent Realism

GORDON BALL, GENERAL MANAGER, REPORTS INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR ALL BANK SERVICES —ASSETS, DEPOSITS, LOANS BREAK RECORDS

The march of events "is hurrying this country along a pathway of development which otherwise might have taken a longer time to traverse," B. C. Gardner, M.C., president of the Bank of Montreal, told shareholders at their 134th annual meeting. Canadians would do well to think of the challenging aspects of these "dynamic forces," he said, in view of the danger that, "with more insistent demands on our output than can readily be met," there was a "very real" possibility of further inflation.

A new high in B of M year-end assets, $2,222,000,000, was reported by Gordon R. Ball, general manager. Deposits also stood at a record peak, $2,085,000,000, and the number of deposit accounts increased to a new all-time level—1,873,519. Provision for taxes was $5,001,000, while $4,320,000 had been paid in dividends. A transfer of $3,000,000 to the Reserve Fund increased it to $51,000,000.

Current loans and discounts in Canada amounted to $558 millions, compared with $480 millions a year ago, Mr. Ball said. "This increase occurred mainly in the early months of our fiscal year before the change in national monetary policy began to take effect."

PROGRESS PLUS PROBLEMS

Summing up 1951 economic trends in Canada, Mr. Gardner said that, while business activity has continued at "a very high level," the whole picture "has been complicated by the distortions of an inflationary trend, and, in some measure, by the steps taken to combat the trend itself."

Due to official deviation from an easy-money policy, he continued, a "more realistic" interest-rate structure now existed, permitting the price of money to begin to exercise "its traditional stabilizing function." The government's emergency credit restrictions, although irksome — or worse — to some, had met with "a gratifying understanding" on the part of B or M customers.

Where major difficulties were being experienced, the president felt they were, in the main, the consequences of the psychological response to the sudden advent of the Korean crisis. "A situation such as we had in the second half of 1950, with sharply rising prices and widepread fear of shortages, naturally encourages over-buying and a tendency to run into debt to acquire goods. Such a condition, however, inevitably builds up its own correctives."

These readjustments had, he said, been taking place in recent months, and while they might be in part the consequences of deliberate anti-inflationary policy, they were also, in large measure, the inevitable reaction from over-buying.

NATIONAL FUTURE BRIGHT

"One may safely forecast a brilliant long-range future for Canada," Mr. Gardner said. ". . . In a desperately uneasy world, in which the shadows of communism and turbulent nationalism do not grow less, the march of events is hurrying this country along a pathway of development which otherwise might have taken a longer time to traverse."

But Canadians should see not only the opportunity but the challenge, he stated. In the immediate future, the proportion of national output devoted to defence production and to the building of industrial plant and equipment seemed likely to be increased. All this, added to a "natural urge" for bettering living-standards and extending social services, resulted in a danger of "more insistent demands on our output than can readily be met." If this is so, "the possibility of further inflationary pressure is still very real."

Analyzing powerful long-term influences which were "tending gradually to undermine the value of the dollar," the president commented upon the danger of the assumption that "all of us can have more and more by doing less and less to get it." The country had great resources, but they could be converted into wealth only through the efforts of "a working force of less than five and a half million people."

". . . We stand at present in need of a great re-emphasis on the place and value of saving as a force on the side of stability," Mr. Gardner said. National policies, he felt, should recognize fully that saving must be made worthwhile. Despite breath-taking advances in technology, work and thrift have lost none of their validity. "Now, as always, security and welfare are not free for the taking, but the rewards of constructive effort and intelligent realism."

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

In reviewing the B of M's year, Mr. Ball emphasized the further increase in the number of banking transactions in all categories. "It costs money to handle money," he said, "and we have during the year been obliged to revise upwards some of our loan rates, as well as certain of our commission and service charges where it was apparent that costs had already outrun the remuneration received for handling the business."

Mr. Ball stated that a substantial part of the bank's program of new construction, alterations and improvements, deferred during the war years, had now been completed. While the bank has had to undertake certain new projects of an absolutely essential nature, these are all "considered in the light of the prior needs of defence production."

The general manager expressed pleasure at the record total of 12,236 shareholders at the year-end. "We are glad to see," he added, "a wider participation by the public in the ownership of our shares . . ."

REASONED CONFIDENCE

Mr. Ball noted that, amid the adjustments and uncertainties of the past year, there had been "a highly significant tendency" on the part of businessmen to make long-term plans with a confidence in the Canadian outlook born of a reasoned appraisal of the logic of events.

In discussing external trade, he commented upon the emergence of a sizable deficit on current account transactions. "Exports have been running well ahead of last year. But imports, particularly from the United States, have been rising even more rapidly, reflecting a high level of Canadian business activity, vigorous industrial expansion and the increasing momentum of the defence program." However, "Canada's reserves of gold and U.S. dollars have declined only moderately," because most of the adverse balance of trade was financed by an inflow of capital into Canada.

Mentioning again the great activity of the past year, in all departments of the Bank, Mr. Ball said, "I cannot find words to express adequately my appreciation of the services rendered by our staff at all levels, both in meeting these problems and in carrying on the day-to-day task of providing constantly expanding services at a high level of efficiency."

Referring to the welfare of the staff, the general manager noted that the bank was endeavouring to meet the continued increase in the cost of living by the payment of monthly cost-of-living bonuses. He also reported an increased schedule of insurance under the Group Life Insurance Policy, and greater benefits under the Group Accident and Sickness Policy.

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BUSINESS COMMENT

DEFENCE MEANS SACRIFICES

by P. M. Richards

WOULD A cease-fire in Korea result in slowing down defence expenditures? Not according to present plans, which call for considerably larger defence spendings in 1952, both in Canada and the United States. Though rearmament conditions in the two countries are by no means identical, the industry of both has now reached a level of preparedness for war production that permits the effective placing of more government contracts. And more are to be placed, enough to mean that industry will be further dependent on controlled defence instead of free civilian expenditures. Unfortunately the increased defence spending will also tend to accentuate our inflationary pressures, for the simple reason that it adds to the money supply without adding to the supply of consumer goods.

The Kremlin has always said that the way to ruin capitalism is to destroy confidence in money. That confidence is already shaken. Economically, the West's main problem now is how to speed up rearmament without causing further serious impairment of the purchasing power of national currencies.

Europeans have had more experience of inflation than North Americans, but even here the man-in-the-street is now becoming familiar with it, and afraid of more of it as a threat to his standard of living. That fear expresses itself in a watch on cost-of-living index movements, and in demands on all sides that incomes be raised to offset advances in prices. There seems to be a general assumption that a standard of living is enjoyed as of right, and cannot rightfully be lowered. But that is both false and dangerous. In a time of recognized national peril, surely we are entitled to enjoy only the standard of living that our resources permit after the prior demands of national security have been taken care of. If we skimp on security to preserve our creature comforts, we may lose both.

North America's strength is its great power to produce industrially. Its weakness is its reluctance to sacrifice ease-of-living for any reason. Perhaps such sacrifice hasn't been necessary so far, but it may be soon, in some degree at least. For we are about to move further from peace to a war preparedness footing. It would be better if Government spokesmen had done more to prepare public opinion for whatever additional strains lie ahead.

Why We're Slow

TWO MAJOR reasons for Canada's seeming slowness in developing its defence production are these: (1) the fact that in many cases our industry was not equipped to do the particular jobs required, and (2) that a lot of today's armament equipment is more complex than that of World War II and so far has involved a lot of changes in specifications. Though Canada is now ready to step up its defence effort, these factors are still operating to prevent attainment of all-out production. Take, for example, electronics, on which $560 million is to be spent over a three-year period. Last month M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Defence Production, said: "This program (electronics) has not developed as rapidly as some of the others due to the fact that so much depends on development work before orders can be placed, and on detailed plans and specifications which are not yet available. Consequently, the full impact on industry has yet to be felt." A substantial part of this program represents electronics gear to be installed in the F86 and the CF100 aircraft. Another large part is to produce the bulk of the equipment to be installed in the North American radar screen and to furnish the equipment necessary to complete the network of communications required for the defence of this continent.

How Europe Feels

HOW DO Europeans feel now about the likelihood of war with Russia? According to Whaley-Eaton Service, of Washington, the United Nations proceedings at Paris have tended to confirm Europe's belief that war is inevitable. They have shown once again, that service says, that neither the West nor Moscow is disposed to settle for anything less than an agreement which will both consolidate its own position in the world and inflict a serious defeat on its opponents. But, since neither side will accept terms which it has already rejected several times, and the search for peace cannot succeed unless each makes concessions, no headway can be made.

On the other hand, some Europeans ask why the Russians should go to war at all. Aren't they having it all their own way, as it is? These questioners point to ever-increasing evidence in Western economies of the disruptive effects of the arms race, to progressive inflation, austerity, mounting debt, etc. According to this reasoning, says Whaley-Eaton, Stalin has only to keep alive the fear that he will go to war, to assure that in due course the Western economies, including that of the United States, will collapse.

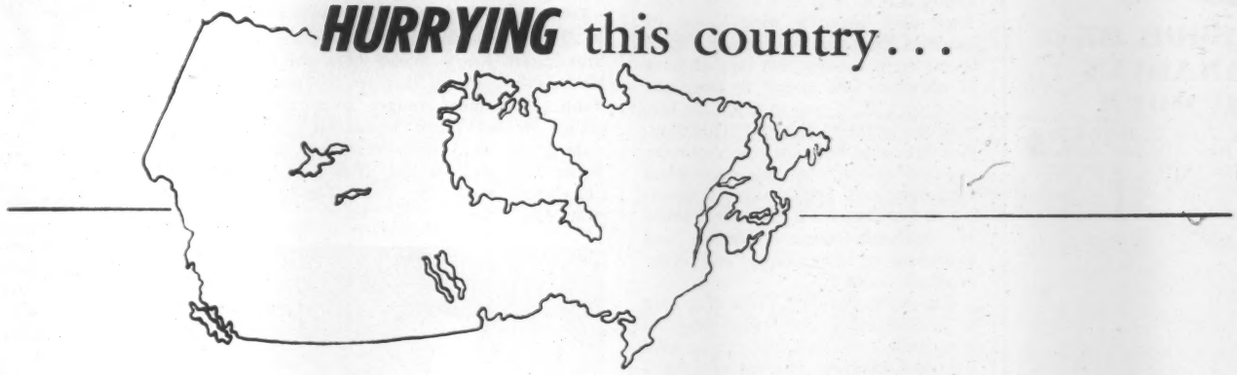
Mining Records

TOTAL mineral output in Canada this year will exceed $1.2 billion, which compares with $1.04 billion for 1950. Much of the increase is, of course, due to higher prices. But volume is up substantially too. *The Northern Miner* shows in its annual review issue.

Many minerals will make new records both in volume and value, including zinc, iron, ilmenite, asbestos, petroleum, natural gas, and cement.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 58

The march of events is *HURRYING* this country...



". . . it is quite apparent that the pace of industrial development in this country shows no signs of slackening, but is on the contrary accelerating. This highly significant trend stems from more than a growing realization of the extent of Canadian resources and the opportunities they present. There is the added fact that these potentialities are at hand in a country which is geographically and spiritually within the orbit of the freedom-loving democracies.

"To say, therefore, that Canada is with each passing year becoming more important as an industrial bulwark of liberty is no empty phrase. And the significance of Canada's position is enhanced as some of the natural resources of our neighbour to the south begin to show signs of depletion.

"In a desperately uneasy world in which the shadows of communism and turbulent nationalism do not grow less, the march of events is hurrying this country along a pathway of development which otherwise might have taken a longer time to traverse."

B. C. GARDNER, *President*

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This quotation is from the address of the President of the Bank of Montreal at the Bank's recent annual meeting. If you would like to receive, when published, a free copy of the illustrated annual report carrying this address, write to the Bank of Montreal, P. O. Box 6002, Montreal.

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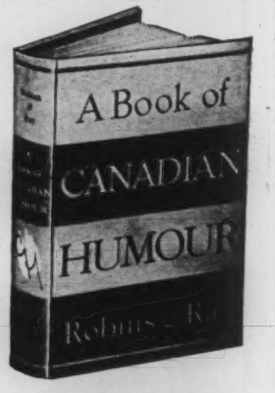

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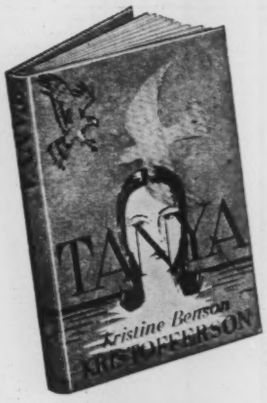

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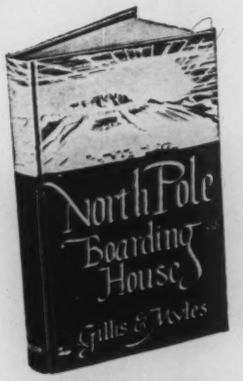

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As told by Elsie Gillis to Eugenie Myles. The story of a young wife who goes up on the "Nascopie" to Arctic Bay with her meteorologist husband. $3.95.

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BOOK REVIEWS

YOUNGER READERS

BRILLIANCE AT CHRISTMAS

by John Creed

THE BOOKS on our Christmas list this year seem to cover an enormous range of subjects: from the adventures of an engaging dinosaur to the happy adjustment of two small Dutch immigrants to their new Prairie home. They also cover a wide range of localities, countries and people. There is one thing, though, that they all have in common: the power to open the mind of a child and to fascinate him with the world he lives in. This common factor of books is just about the strongest reason why they make ideal Christmas gifts. For what is the meaning of Christmas if it isn't the renewal of open-mindedness, interest and awareness of other lands and other peoples?

For us, this renewal may be an easy or a difficult process, depending on how well we've retained the natural trust and affection inherent in a small child. For the child it is a very easy thing: the way to open-mindedness can be followed through the pages of a book. It is strewn with brilliant colors and it is lit by a radiance that only the storyteller's zeal to impart that open-mindedness can give it. And the unique attribute of a Christmas book is that this way to open-mindedness stays alight and as bright long after the event of Christmas has passed.

THE SUN HORSE — by Catherine Anthony Clark—*Macmillan—$3.00.*

■ Eleven-year-old Mark and 11-year-old Giselle run up a lot of horseback riding experiences in the Okanagan Valley, meeting people such as an Indian Chief, Medicine Man, pretty squaw, the magic stallion of the Sun Indians, assorted spirits and animals. For boys and girls 10-13.

—Allen W. Seaby
"BLONDEL THE MINSTREL"

COWBOY YARNS FOR YOUNG FOLK — by Kerry Wood—*Copp Clark—$2.50.*

■ The Canadian story teller and broadcaster Kerry Wood here spins nine cowboy stories that are the real thing. Excitement ranges over the plains, in the ranch house, at the rodeos, at the horse-breakings, in fights with grizzlies, etc. It is a real he-cowboy book for your 9-to-13-year-olds.

—Clare Bice
"THE SUN HORSE"

THIS IS INDIA—by Mary Carter—*Clarke, Irwin —$1.40.*

■ Graham and Margaret visit India and tell about its exciting and mysterious aspects. This could be a really good little volume of geography, with the facts given to the young reader in a perfectly palatable serving. All the tales are entertaining and informative. For boys and girls 12-16.

SEA SIGNALLING SIMPLIFIED—by Capt. P. V. Russell—*Clarke, Irwin—$1.40.*

■ They are all here—the semaphore signals, the flags in color groupings, the dot-and-dash codes, signals procedures for the young scout or sea cadet who wants this information in one handy place.

BLONDEL THE MINSTREL—by Allen W. Seaby —*Clarke, Irwin—$1.40.*

■ A story of an adventurous youth who took part in the Third Crusade. For young people 11-15.

LITTLE SEA LEGS—by Melvern Barker—*Oxford—$2.25.*

■ An excellent picture book about a little boy who goes fishing with grown-up sea fishermen. For boys 4-6.

—John Merle Smith
"COWBOY YARNS FOR YOUNG FOLK"

AMANDA AND THE BEAR—by Tasha Tudor—*Oxford—$2.00.*

■ Boys and girls 5-8 will love to read about, and see pictures of, Amanda's strange pet, a baby bear. How visitors were frightened when they found a bear in their bedroom.

AZOR AND THE BLUE-EYED COW—by Maude Crowley—*Oxford—$2.50.*

■ Azor is a 6-year-old boy at Marblehead, Mass. He wins an odd-looking cow and proves at the same time that there is a Santa Claus. For boys and girls, 6-9.

THE WILD LITTLE HONKER—story by Dorothy Childs Hogner, pictures by Nils Hogner—*Oxford—$1.75.*

■ Beautiful drawings and a delightful story about wild geese on the banks of the Bronx River. For boys and girls 6-9.

MYSTERY OVER THE BRICK WALL — by Helen Fuller Orton—*Longmans, Green—$2.25.*

■ Here is a good junior mystery about neighbors on either side of a brick wall. Elements: a jolly old caretaker, shuttered windows, mysterious face at a window, lonely girl by a pond. For boys and girls 8-10.

A HORSE OF HER OWN—by Barbara Webster —*Longmans, Green—$3.75.*

■ A sensitive story of the Pennsylvania Hill County, where a young woman's acquiring a horse of her own brings a romantic situation. Good selection of secondary rural characters. Mid-teen-aged girls and up.

—Melvern Barker
"LITTLE SEA LEGS"

—Munro Leaf

FROM "GEOGRAPHY CAN BE FUN"

GEOGRAPHY CAN BE FUN—by Munro Leaf—*Longmans, Green—$2.75.*

■ Remember the man who invented Ferdinand the Bull? Youngsters 7 and up probably won't but Mr. Leaf will be their friend just the same after they experience this "can-be-fun" book. It has plenty of answers and has them attractively set out. What makes day and night? What makes the seasons? Why and how people live where they do. Leaf's cartoon-type drawings play tag with the tricky story.

ROMAN EAGLE — by Stephani and Edward Godwin—*Oxford—$3.50.*

■ Setting for the story is Palestine and Rome during the early Christian times. A young Roman falls in love with and marries a Jewish girl, joins the Roman army, meets the Christian preacher-fisherman Simon Peter, etc. Colorful presentation of early Christianity; highly idealistic in portrayal of heroic characters. For mid-teen-aged boys.

THE LITTLEBITS — by Miriam Clark Potter — *Longmans, Green—$2.25.*

■ A delicate little fantasy about a family of tiny creatures who live near the Magic Meadow, have mice for horses, etc. For imaginative kiddies 6-9.

FREDDY RIDES AGAIN—by Walter R. Brooks—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.00.*

■ Freddy, the horse-back-riding pig, aided by a coterie of barnyard colleagues, rids the countryside of rattlesnakes and thoughtless, mean human beings. For boys and girls 8-12.

THE SNOWED-IN FAMILY — by Mabel Betsy Hill—*Longmans, Green—$3.00.*

■ This is another Judy Jo story, always welcome to boys and girls 7-10. This one is an account of the blizzard and its effect on the family at the Ducklight Cover. Judy Jo and her friends discover secrets each day at the old inn.

—Mabel Betsy Hill

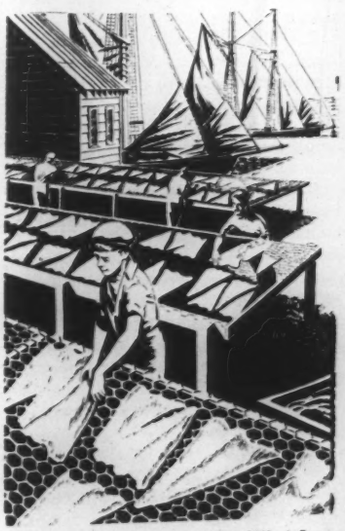
"THE SNOWED-IN FAMILY"

GALLOWS ROCK—by T. Morris Mongstreth—*Macmillan—$2.75.*

■ Two boys on the Gaspé Peninsula try to capture smugglers; make a perilous trip to Gallows Rock to collect evidence. It is an unusual story, filled with excitement and set in a colorful part of Canada. For boys 12-15.

—Kurt Wiese

"FREDDY RIDES AGAIN"



—Clifford Geary

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FAMILY STILL DOMINANT

by B. K. Sandwell

RENNY'S DAUGHTER—by Mazo de la Roche —*Macmillan*—$3.50.

EVEN in the Whiteoaks novels, of which this is the twelfth, there has seldom been a last page which so definitely and obviously pointed the reader on to the first page of a successor. Adeline, daughter of Renny, the present Master of Jalna, is the first of the family to bear that name since the foundress, Adeline (Court) Whiteoak of Ireland and Jalna, and is the reincarnation of her singleness of purpose. Eighteen years old, she pays a visit to the Irish home of Young Maurice, her cousin, and the book ends with her trans-Atlantic phone call to the impecunious young Irishman with a divorced wife, an unbalanced sister, an impecunious mother and other disabilities as a prospective husband, with whom she has fallen permanently in love on shipboard.

Meanwhile the house in which the Whiteoaks lived while building Jalna has burned down, the offensive outsider who had acquired it is killed in the fire, Finch the musician has made money out of his piano recitals to buy the ruins and the land appertaining thereto, Uncle Ernest has died at 95, and sundry male cousins and outsiders are more or less in love with Adeline. That brings you up to date on the chronology.

This reviewer is far from convinced that Maitland Fitzturgis is a worthy candidate for the hand of a person who promises to be the most important character in the family in four generations — if we only live long enough to see her develop, but we must remember that she was born in 1930, and cannot therefore reach the age of 36 for another fifteen years. One may question the moral right of a novelist to develop in her readers a passionate desire to see how a marriage turns out, when that desire cannot possibly be gratified for several years to come; even the marriage itself does not seem likely to happen before 1953.

However we may be doing Fitzturgis an injustice; his character is still largely in Miss de la Roche's hands, and the Whiteoak qualities are so dominant that even the females—there have not been many of them since the first Adeline—may well be able to subdue their mates to their own coloring. But there is another possibility: Fitzturgis may die, in which case Adeline will marry Young Maurice and the Fitzturgis ghost will for ever be a third party, and a very disquieting one, in an otherwise "satisfactory" marriage.

Except for their individual tenacity and their family solidarity the Whiteoaks are not extraordinary people, and the things that happen to them and in them are as ordinary as can be. What has interested us in them for twelve books and can easily interest us for a dozen more is Miss de la Roche's immense capacity for letting us into the family circle, in which the impact of every event is

—Pearl Freeman

MAZO DE LA ROCHE

hugely magnified, like the ripples from a pebble dropped into a well. That in an age when the family, except as a physiological institution, threatens to become extinct, one of the chief achievements in fiction should deal with an extreme case of the family as a dominant force is a bit startling. Can it be that the current amended commandment, to dishonor thy father and mother, that thy days may be long on the pension which the state, thy God, giveth thee, is not wholly concordant with human nature?

Pictorial Log

by Hal Tracey

LURE OF THE SEA — by W. R. MacAskill — —*McClelland & Stewart*—$7.50.

EVEN the rankest landlubber, who has never drawn a breath of salt air, and whose nautical experiences have never taken him beyond a rowboat on a lily pond, must be stirred by Wally MacAskill's fine pictures of the terrible grandeur, the awful beauty of that most exacting and alluring of all mistresses—the sea.

For those who have known and loved the sea as MacAskill does (among them must be counted novelist Thomas Raddall who has written a moving foreword) his pictures will evoke a mood of nostalgia and wistful longing.

Cape Bretoner MacAskill, who has been called "the dean of marine portraitists," sub-titles his book "Leaves from My Pictorial Log." It is as stirring a log as any the iron men who sailed in wooden ships ever kept. In effect, it is the sum total of all their stories and a record of their passing, for it is the wooden sailing ships that sail the seven seas no more that MacAskill lovingly pictures. Steam he largely ignores.

For "shutterbugs" who wish to follow in MacAskill's footsteps to catch the ever-changing face of the sea, there is an appendix giving technical details for each picture, and the conditions under which it was taken.

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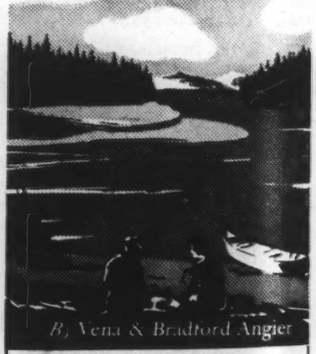

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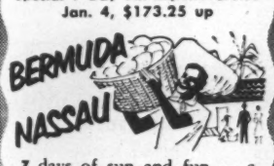

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Writers & Writing

LOTTA DEMPSEY, new Editor *Chatelaine*, succeeds Byrne Hope Sanders. This is our chance for notes reviewing the whirling Paper Doll, as we've known her.

First meeting—Edmonton: Lotta at 17 was the brightest thing in newspaper skirts in town: wrote poetry too. She was the rangy, prairie design with warmth, honesty, personality and delicious curiosity. She rattled this visiting woman's page editor, from Regina en route home to Toronto, about in her giddy jalopy. Many meetings—east and west, which we both love—on business and pleasure, exhilarating, fun and friendship.

Last time we saw Lotta — other day, at a Toronto literary party. She told us about her latest move—from newspaper to magazine. She has an architect husband now, a son, two stepsons: is brightest thing in newspaper slacks or Dior gown in town: writes poetry too. She has that "Person to Personality." *Globe and Mail* newspaper column has just received her "30".

Next time—we'll be seeing Lotta.

Happy New Year?

Silver cups and all that to periodical press she served before. Sympathy to newspaper world that did not hold her. Like hockey—who knows where a star player will be next?

■ Light-hearted adventurers among authors are less numerous than is salutary for a world tension-gripped, so PETER PINNEY rates a childish Hi!

Author of "Dust on My Shoes" (McClelland & Stewart) was born and educated in Sydney, Australia: profession, he terms, "general knock-about"; combines travel, writing, photography. Since 1935 has kept day-to-day diaries: a few years later commenced book-form tabulation.

■ My, my, the antics that go on selling books!

Startled policemen and sidewalk throngs did double take as traditionally-clad "Mennonite" couple rolled up Yonge Street, Toronto's main and disrupted, because of Subway hi-jinks, thoroughfare, in four-wheeled buggy, 1900 style. Traffic stopped to ogle bewhiskered driver and clinging black-frocked companion.

Too bad MRS. CREIGHTON missed show inspired by her book "High Bright Buggy Wheels." She is in England, writing a book; with her husband, History Professor at University of Toronto D. G. Creighton, also writing a book while on Nuffield Foundation Fellowship.

■ A top-drawer literary cocktail party was given by Doubleday Canada Limited at Arts and Letters Club, Toronto, November 28. This not only had an internationally famous author, Canadian-born THOMAS B. COSTAIN, but it had a PURPOSE. The purpose was chance to see signing of contract between Doubleday and Mr. Costain for publication of a 3-volume "History of Canada."

When a celebrated writer links up with a subject like Canada results should be superlative. —*Rica*

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Illustrated by Clare Bice

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DEFENCE MEANS SACRIFICES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 52

Nickel and copper, still below their wartime peaks of 1943, are at record levels for peacetime.

Yet production of all these minerals is still expanding and should be even higher within the next few years. Outstanding will be the increases registered by zinc, as new mines like Barvue in Northwestern Quebec, Mindamar in Nova Scotia, and the four new Cominco properties in British Columbia reach full operation; by iron, with output to be increased five-fold; by nickel, as International Nickel and Falconbridge expand, and Sherritt Gordon starts producing; by natural gas, as pipelines are built for shipment and sale of Alberta's huge new reserves; and by others as well. Tungsten, formerly just a wartime addition, will join the regular list for the first time as the new Placer Development mill starts operating.

Gold, although its production is down this year, appears headed for brighter days, with access to the public market now available.

Every mining province and territory is sharing in this expanded mining prosperity. British Columbia is in the midst of its greatest base metal boom in many years. The Yukon is featured by the Mayo silver-lead camp, busier than ever before. Giant Yellowknife highlights the Territories. Alberta, long just an agricultural province, is becoming industrialized (and prosperous) through its oil and natural gas. Saskatchewan is headed toward a place as one of the great uranium producers of the world. Manitoba is growing again as a base metal producer. Ontario still leads in gold, nickel, copper, and iron. Quebec goes steadily forward with a diversified production that may before long rank as Canada's greatest. Nova Scotia will next year add lead and zinc to its production list. Newfoundland is having its busiest year yet in exploration and development.

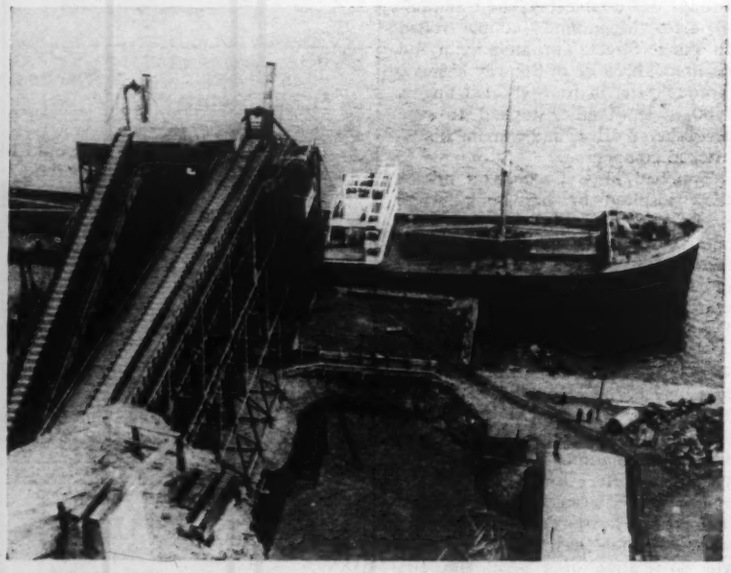
Significant of all this, metal mine dividends this year are higher than ever before, with a distribution of more than $140 million.

That's Inflation

IN December, 1941, forward-looking Americans paid $75 for U.S. Savings Bonds on which they would not receive interest but which would be redeemed at $100 ten years later. Now they are getting their $100, but they find it will buy only three-fourths of what the $75 paid for it ten years ago would have then bought. Expecting a one-third gain for their ten-year self-denial, they end up with a one-quarter loss. That's inflation.

No Relaxation

CONDITIONS in the Canadian economy have been greatly influenced, as always, by conditions in the countries Canada trades with. Part of the rise in the cost of living stems from the increases in prices of imports, an influence from which we cannot isolate ourselves, said I. K. Johnston, President of the Imperial Bank of Canada, at the bank's 77th annual meeting of shareholders. But much of the rise stems from domestic sources, he added, and to cope with it a reduction of Canadian spending is necessary if further inflation is to be avoided. Mr. Johnston said that though inflation has not yet reduced production, it has worsened the position of those people whose incomes lag in adjustment and it is making the orderly transference of resources from one use to another more difficult. There have recently been signs of a lessening of inflationary pressures. But the rising trend of defence expenditures will not permit any early relaxation of the Government's anti-inflation restrictions.



AT WABANA, on Bell Island, Newfoundland, several million dollars are being spent to improve facilities for producing and shipping iron ore. Above, ore is loaded for Dominion Steel and Coal's furnaces at Sydney, N.S. A five-year contract for annual shipments abroad of 1,680,000 tons will begin soon.

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Winnipeg, Man. December 1, 1951.
W. P. RILEY, President.

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Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly dividend of 20c per share has been declared on Class A Shares of the Company payable December 31, 1951 to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1951.
By Order of the Board,
John S. Lewis, Secretary.
Toronto, Ontario, December 3, 1951.

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The Board of Directors has declared the following dividend.
No par value Common Stock
No. 40. Quarterly 40c. per share, payable December 31st, 1951 to holders of record at the close of business on December 6th, 1951.
V. J. NIXON, Secretary.
Montreal, November 23rd, 1951.

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THEATRE

NEW NAME: NEW IMPETUS

by Margaret Ness

ONE OF THE OLDEST theatre groups—the Ottawa Drama League—started its fortieth season this Fall with a change of name—to Ottawa Little Theatre. It also started a drive to jack up falling membership. Objective: 2,000. By last count they had around 1,600.

They needed new vigor. Interest has been waning. Some blamed it on the growing popularity of the professional Canadian Repertory Theatre. But then, how account for the interest in the group's more or less independent offsprings — the Workshop and the Junior Theatre?

So it's pleasant news that the "parent" is well on the road toward recovery. Already they have successfully produced "The Late George Apley" and last month, Shaw's "Candida"—their Festival entry.

The Ottawa group has close associations with the Dominion Drama Festival; has been host five times, including the opening Festival in 1933. They—or the Workshop—have competed in every Festival. And last year the Junior Theatre went on to the Finals with "Pinocchio." In 1939 ODL won the coveted Bessborough Trophy; twice, in 1934 and 1948, they placed second.

Twice they teamed with Robertson Davies to win the Sir Barry Jackson Trophy for the best presentation of a Canadian play. The Workshop won it in 1948 with "Eros at Breakfast": was invited to present play at Edinburgh Festival. In the cast were Amelia Hall and Michael Meiklejohn. In the 1949 Finals, the group not only won the Jackson Trophy with "Fortune My Foe" but their W. A. Atkinson (a former Torontonian) won the best actor award.

The Workshop was founded in 1936, to produce experimental plays and train actors. It has also offered a cash-and-production incentive to Canadian playwrights with its annual One-Act Playwriting Contest. The 14th has now come up. It is open to both professional and non-professional. For the rules: write Mrs. Roy MacGregor Watt, 244 Powell Ave.

The other offshoot—the Junior Theatre—was founded in 1948. This Fall they changed their name to Saturday Players. Reason: confusion of "Junior" in people's minds. The cast is adult but plays to children every Saturday afternoon in various school auditoriums. Directors are Julia Murphy and Marian Taylor. Just concluded is a run of "Tom Sawyer" with Richard ("Pinocchio") Lamb in title role. "The Bluebird" is their Christmas offering.

Ottawa Little Theatre is one of the few fortunates with their own theatre. In fact, they've been lucky since 1928. Theatre seats 500; has basement rehearsal space and Green Room.

—Eric Skipsey

THE MAD CRONIES in the Vancouver Little Theatre's opening production of "The Mad Woman of Chaillot"; Nadine Turney (l), Anna Foy and Edna Walker.

Sunbeam

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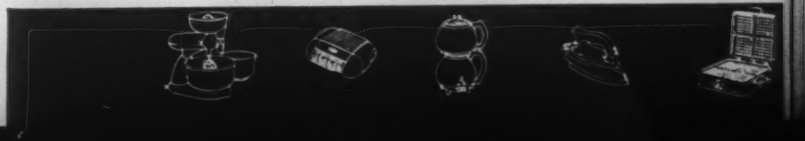


EDUCATION

FRENCH IN SEVEN EASY YEARS

by Janet Howat

ABOUT a year ago Edmundston, NB, decided to do something about the course of studies in French for English-speaking pupils. Edmundston is now predominantly French and the provincial course of studies would never bring the English-speaking pupils within talking distance of their French friends. The grade teachers were the first to agitate that something be done. Then the English parents took it up, too.

That Fall the Protestant Community Association invited the Superintendent of Schools, Benoit J. Collin, to speak to them on the subject. Following the meeting, they passed a resolution asking Collin to develop a program for study and consideration by the Association. This was done and accepted. Then permission was secured from the Provincial Board of Education and the local Board of School Trustees to introduce the new program — provided it was satisfactory to the English-speaking parents. It was, at a general meeting in February. In fact, the unanimous resolution asked that the program be introduced into the schools as soon as possible. The soonest it could be done would be the next day. And that was what happened.

The objective is to have both French and English-speaking pupils take the same French in Senior High School, just as now they take the same English. This will probably be a five to seven year project.

Under the new system, about 20 to 30 minutes a day are given to French in Grades 1 and 2. Words are taught directly from an object or an action. From last Easter to June, Grade 1 pupils learned five action words—as *marcher, sauter, manger, chanter* and *jouer*. They learned 20 nouns and some easy French songs. Everything was oral; nothing written.

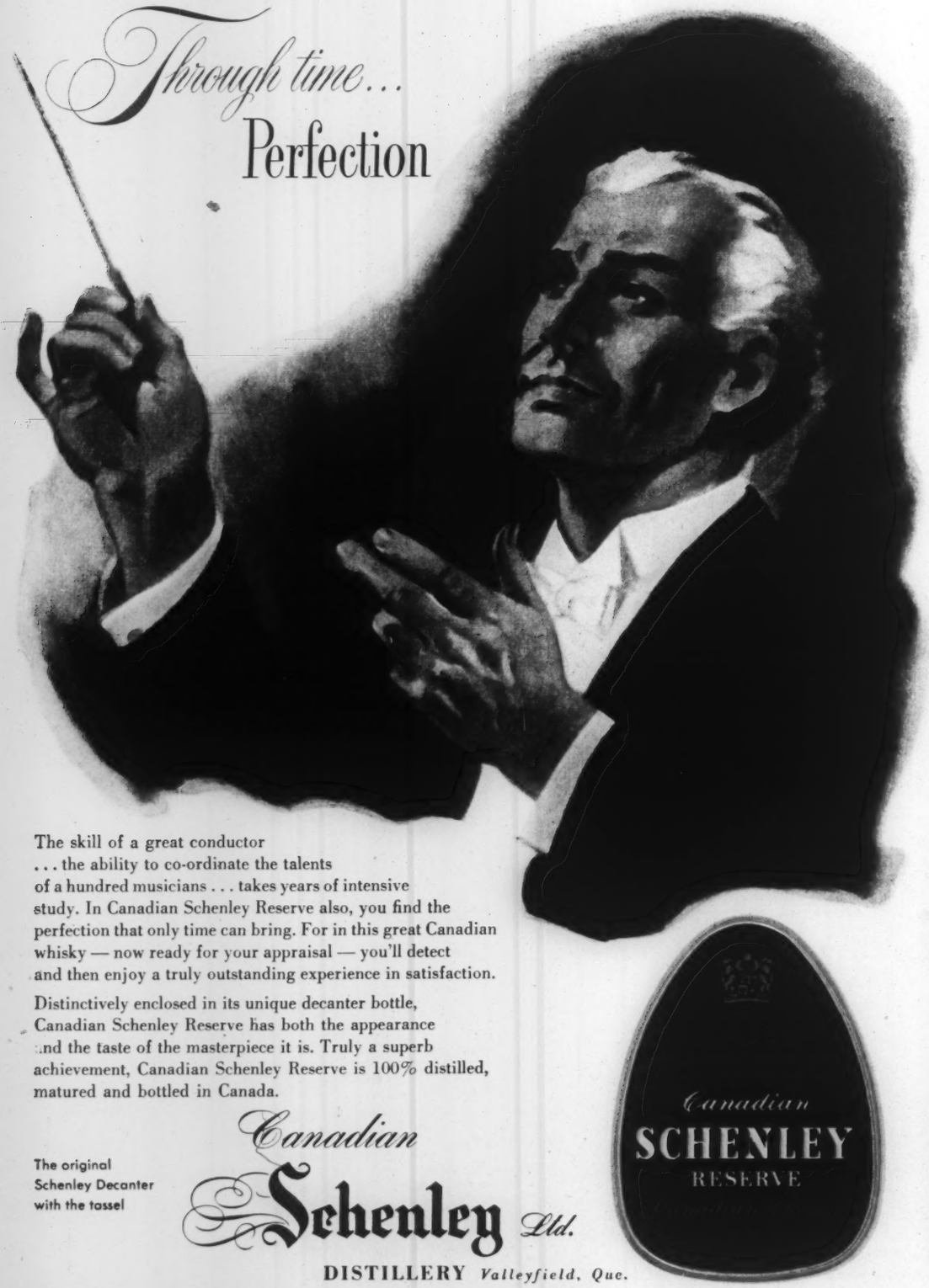
Grade 3 steps up the time to 45 minutes; adds reading as well as writing. Here the pupils start to learn easy grammar, *e.g.*, difference between *le* and *la*. They also learn to count from one to 20, and conversation is introduced.

GRADUALLY the grades take on more and more work; by Grade 7 formal grammar is introduced; reading and composition include use of dictionary and weekly themes. And the time is upped to one hour a day. The work is further developed and extended through Grades 8 and 9. In fact, by Grade 9, the English-speaking pupils will be having a weekly spelling test; will be given daily dictation from selections read; will be taking the hurdle of irregular verbs.

From Grade 1 on, direct translation is avoided. The idea is to teach pupils to think in French.

During last year's Easter holidays certain mornings were to be "French" time for the English-speaking pupils. When they met they were to talk in French. All of them carried "failure" tokens and if any one spoke in English, she or he had to give a token to the person who tripped them up. The person turning in the most tokens received a dollar. It was good fun and a fillip to French.

MORE FRENCH: Supt. Benoit J. Collin.



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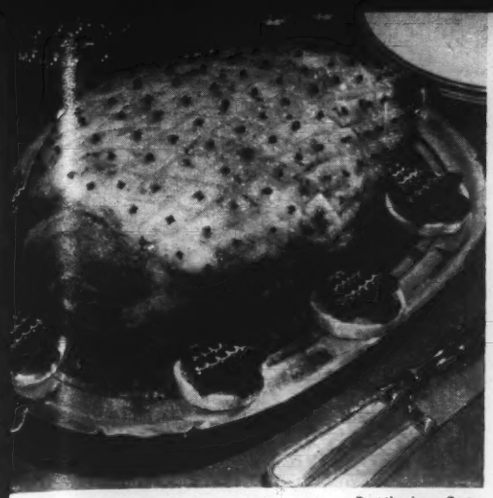


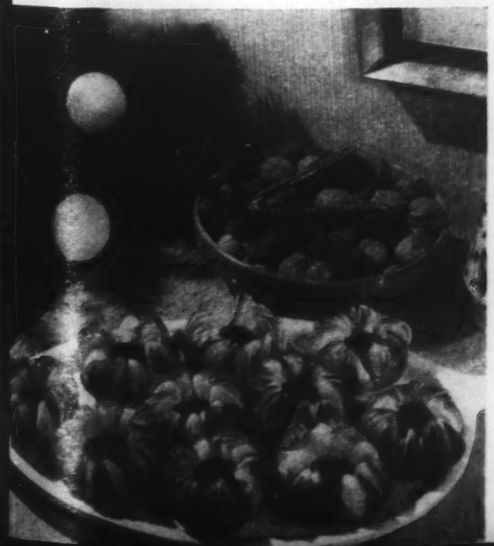
—Dorothy Ames Carter

HOLIDAY HAM: To make the tree garnish cut chilled canned cranberry sauce into 1/3" slices. Cut out paper tree pattern; place on slice of sauce; carefully cut around pattern with point of knife. Place tree on orange slice. Cream small amount of milk and cream cheese and put through pastry tube onto tree to make the Christmas garlands.

A PARTY FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

NUTS WITH "MUMS" made of tangerines, centered with mint patties. To make mums cut peel in six sections and peel down half way. Cut peel sections into fine slivers. Spread sections apart.



PARTY GIVING can be fun once you've pulled through the first heat of the festive season and taken a long relaxing breath. Houses are at their prettiest, fragrant with evergreens and shining with ornaments and hospitality, and everyone is bursting with good will.

Excepting the Christmas feast for the family, a buffet supper is the finest meal you can serve forth to friends in large or small groups. And it's an excellent arrangement for the hostess for she can create a wonderfully attractive table as a background for her wonderful food. Nice to be a guest at a Christmas party!!

In the blueprint for a buffet supper, include extra tables and chairs to accommodate guests, tablecloths of gay, inexpensive material and Christmas ornaments for decoration. To keep the scene informal, tables should not be set with china, silver or glass—just salts and peppers and ash trays, with everything else at the buffet table.

The food should be simple, eatable and good-looking. The menu shown on this page includes foods most favored by guests. It's just about as uncomplicated as any party menu can be.

Of course cold roast turkey can be served along with the ham very happily. For this occasion we suggest a whole ham—either ready-to-serve or regular style.

One hot casserole dish is desirable in a buffet supper plan. For this role we like Shrimp Creole. It is a colorful dish and a change from poultry. Actually, any dish you specialize in would "go with" ham—Oysters Tetrazzini, Chicken and Noodles, Macaroni and Cheese, but for ease choose one which can be made the day before and reheated.

If preferred, a tossed green salad or jellied-aspic mould might be easier than the suggested vegetable wreath salad. However if you like creating colorful and artistic arrangements with foods this is for you. Della Robbia refers, of course, to the artist of the same name but in connection with foods means a wreath-like arrangement.

The dessert is a breeze to serve, heavenly to eat and involves the minimum amount of last minute effort.

Glazed Baked Ham

If using a *Ready-to-Eat* ham and you wish to serve it hot allow 10 minutes per pound at 325°F. If just to glaze allow 30 minutes at 325°F or until glaze is set.

If using *Regular* uncooked whole ham (bone in) allow 18-20 minutes per lb. for 10-12 lb. size and 22-25 minutes per pound for 6-8 lb. size in a 325°F oven. Internal temperature with roast meat thermometer should read 160°F. Place on rack fat side up in open roasting pan. Do not add water. Do not cover. Do not baste.

To glaze either ham use ¾ cup fruit juice or syrup from canned fruit, add a little sugar and thicken with 2 teaspoons flour. Cook until clear and pour over ham. Allow 30 minutes at 325°F for glaze to set. If desired score fat and stud with cloves before glazing.

Shrimp Creole

3 tbsps. butter
¼ cup diced green pepper
¼ cup minced onion
½ cup diced celery

Melt butter in saucepan, add vegetables and sauté for 5 minutes. Add 1 tbsp. flour, blend and then gradually stir in 1¾ cups canned tomatoes. Add ½ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. sugar, 1 bay leaf, small sprig parsley. Let simmer covered for 30 minutes.

Meanwhile prepare 1 cup cooked fresh, frozen or canned shrimp. Remove bay leaf and parsley from tomato sauce and add shrimp and ½ tsp. Worcestershire Sauce. Taste and reseason. Serve with hot rice. Yield: 4 servings luncheon size or 6 for buffet service.

Rice: 1 package pre-cooked rice gives the right amount for the above recipe. Follow directions on package for cooking.

Della Robbia Salad Wreath

You need a large round plate for this arrangement. Place container with mayonnaise (horseradish, Thousand Island or Russian) in centre. Arrange mounds of vegetables on curly endive or small lettuce leaves around the plate. Garnish with watercress, black olives and radishes. Make it look like a gay wreath, using as colorful vegetables as possible. Suggested vegetables: Cooked frozen peas, green lima beans, wax beans, cooked fresh carrot slices, canned rosebud or julienned beets, cauliflowerlets, tomato wedges, cucumber. There are many more which you may prefer. Marinate the cooked and canned vegetables in French dressing and chill well.

Mocha Torte

This recipe will serve 16 or more so cut it down to size. Buy or make a large angel or chiffon cake (10 x 4 tube pan) un-iced. You can make this 2 or 3 days before the party. The day before split cake into 5 layers and fill with mocha mixture.

Mocha filling:

1 cup (½ lb.) butter or margarine
1½ cups sifted icing sugar
1 tsp. vanilla
2 egg yolks
2 squares (2 oz.) unsweetened chocolate melted
1/3 cup double strength coffee (cool)
2 egg whites beaten stiff

Cream butter, gradually add icing sugar, then vanilla and egg yolks and beat thoroughly. Add chocolate and coffee and beat well. Fold in egg whites (beaten). Spread between layers of split cake. Place in refrigerator to chill overnight.

Next day anywhere from 2-5 hours before serving frost cake with 1 pint heavy cream beaten stiff and sweetened. (You may not wish to use all this cream.) Garnish as desired with citron peel and cherries on top and chopped blanched toasted almonds around sides.

If making half this recipe use 8½" tube pan or 8" square cake pan. Make square cake into loaf shape by cutting in half (vertically) and then splitting each half for filling. It's wonderful anyway with this filling.

FESTIVE MENU

BAKED GLAZED HAM
CRANBERRY GARNISH
SHRIMP CREOLE WITH RICE
RELISHES
HOT BUTTERED BREAD
DELLA ROBBIA VEGETABLE SALAD
MOCHA TORTE
NUTS
TANGERINES
DEMI TASSE

IN A REMINISCENT MOOD

Whoops! There Goes My Best Christmas

by Margaret Ness

CHRISTMAS and Santa and plum pudding always seemed synonymous to me. So when the contributing editors of SATURDAY NIGHT were asked to describe their most vividly remembered Christmas, I expected nothing but childhood memories and groaning Christmas dinners. How wrong I was!

Take Crossword Puzzle-ers Dorothy and Louis Crerar: theirs does happen to be about a Christmas dinner. But what a dinner! For one thing, Louis had to go to work—he's pianist with the String Trio at the Royal York Hotel. For another, Louis' English sister, whom he had not seen for 25 years, was spending Christmas with them. But let Dorothy tell about that day:

"Our dinner was set for four o'clock. Louis was resplendent in white tie and tails (actually his working clothes, as he was to leave shortly). As Louis, with carvers raised, was about to swoop on the bird, I nonchalantly rested my arm on my end of the table. With an ominous click the whole end caved in.

"For a startled moment, silence. Then I caught Irene's eye and we both shrieked with laughter. The sight of the dressing, out of its broken dish, nesting cosily on a hot pad that had been under the green peas, sent us into near hysterics. Weakly we crawled around under the table, picking up bits of dishes and indistinguishable globs of vegetables. Louis sat, still poised and almost stunned. Luckily the vegetable pots on the stove could still be scraped; there was a lot of turkey; the plum pudding was safe in the kitchen. So we didn't starve."

AND SPORTS EDITOR Kimball McIlroy's reminiscence happens to centre around a Christmas dinner, too, but the setting was far from Christmassy. "The Christmas I recall most vividly, if not most warmly," says Kim, "was that of 1944. I was in Holland with the Fourth Canadian Armoured Division. Just a couple of days before the 25th, we were suddenly ordered into army group reserve in a rear town. Extensive dinners had been scrounged for all ranks, and these were cooking appetizingly on late Christmas Day afternoon.

"Then the General called an orders group. Those of us with any experience in army ways knew we might as well douse the stoves right then and there. but we went dutifully to hear the bad news. It was just that. Intelligence had discovered several good German divisions across the Maas, ready to jump. We would move into defensive positions *forthwith*. Forthwith, General? Forthwith. How about those Christmas dinners? Too bad about those Christmas dinners.

"It was cold and it was raining, but 4 Div spent its Christmas dinnertime moving over black, unfamiliar and mined roads into new and uncomfortable quarters, under the threat of imminent Nazi inundation (which, of course, never came).

"P.S. Those dinners turned up miraculously in the new location and were consumed with undiminished relish."

IF KIM thought he was going to miss his Christmas dinner, Associate Editor Michael Barkway thought he was going to miss—not only dinner—but the world itself. And that's the Christmas that stands out most vividly for him.

"I guess it was 1946 or thereabouts. It was the Christmas I almost missed. A few days before I'd been off on a wild-goose chase to Northwest River in Labrador—about 25 miles from Goose Bay. The circumstances don't matter now; but a series of accidents, and a little bad management, got my small party of four with dog-team stranded in a blizzard.

"It was the first time—and I fully intend the last—that I've been stranded in the open in below-zero weather. But if it does happen again, I shall make very sure some food is along. Food would be a great help. As for drink! There must be some way of improving on snow melted over a wood fire in an enamel cup.

"I got back just in time for Christmas, after a flight to Dartmouth, NS. There are obvious disadvantages to this way of spending the week before Christmas. But in one way I recommend it. For that year at least, I fully realized what a miracle of blessedness it is to be with your own family, in your own home. That was what made it the happiest Christmas I ever spent."

Well, if Louis Crerar had to go to work on Christmas Day, at least he was working in a gay atmosphere—at the Hotel's Christmas dinner. But the Christmas Food Editor Marjorie Thompson Flint recalls is really a series of Christmas Days—before she was married and when she was Supervisor of the Union Station restaurants. Those were working Christmases. "And there's nothing so lonely," she says, "as trudging down the street to work at 6 a.m. on a Christmas Day. It's the quietest morning of the 365—just too late to meet St. Nicholas; too early for well wishers.

"But the conductors are cheery. They know early customers by sight—even if they aren't sure whether you're a nurse or cleaning woman. You exchange the first greeting of the day and ride to your destination *sitting down*.

"Gloom settles once more as you peer into the night-lighted street and wonder what staff—if any—will be there to despatch breakfast. The next few hours are gloriously unroutine. You step and fetch supplies, soothe ruffled feelings, let the coffee urn boil over, and push the first load of soiled dishes into the dishwater.

"But it all turns out rather well. Everyone seems quite understanding and the staff-on-hand cooperative. And, of course, your stint of work doesn't last all day, and well—it's a Merry Christmas after all."

JOHN DUNLOP, SN's Religion Editor, recalls a recent Sunday-Christmas Day. As CBC Director of Exchange Broadcasts he was tired out by Saturday night with pre-planning for the special Christmas Day program; just wanted to get a good rest. But his wife had arranged they should spend the day with her family some miles away. Christmas morning they attended Christ Church, Niagara Falls. And were taken for bride-and-groom. That cheered him up.

"And we just couldn't confess," he says, "about our four and six year olds who, that minute, were flooding Grandma's front porch for a skating rink."

Art Editor Paul Duval remembers a Christmas when he was an art student in Chicago. There he had met Rudy who played in an all-negro band and Margaret, who was white. They were in love but feared to take the final step.

"Then came Christmas," says Paul, "and they were married. I was at their wedding, along with

a few other students. And for us, Chicago became an oasis of faith that Christmas Day.

"I lost touch with them several years ago. My letters were returned 'ADDRESS UNKNOWN.' Perhaps for them, Christmas came too soon. Yet I shall never forget *their* Christmas and its naive Christian faith in other men's tolerance."

NEARER to what *I* expected of Christmas reminiscences was that of Wilfrid Eggleston. But even his young-age Christmas didn't have the usual Christmas tree and Santa angle. "My thoughts go back to Southern Alberta, near the foothills. The year is 1909; and 'on earth peace, good will toward men' seems like practical politics.

"I remember the school concert, because in it I made my first public appearance. I was the mischievous school boy in the school play. My blouse front was full of juicy red apples. As the play proceeded, I munched apple after apple. Finally the exasperated teacher ordered me up front and I was made to disgorge. Loud applause."

And for Mary Lowrey Ross, the childhood Christmases held sway, too. "Actually," she reminisced—without the frustrating help of Miss A. this time, "I can't remember any Christmas that was especially happy; or any Christmas that was anything else.

"There are, of course, separate flashes of remembered ecstacy. The Christmas Eve when I sneaked downstairs for a forbidden preview and saw under the tree the doll I instantly claimed for my own, naming her Louise. But the rest of that Christmas has vanished in the pink flash of Louise's gown, and is now as irrecoverable as Louise herself.

"Then there was the Christmas that produced, all in the same stocking with the traditional oranges and candy-canes, a little round music box and a lead camel ridden by an Arab in a red fez. But all that remains of that Christmas is the memory of a tinkle without a tune and of the enchanting feel and weight of the little lead camel in my hand.

"The best Christmases were, of course, the childish Christmases; and after that, the Christmases that brought the same reflected magic to the children's faces. There isn't a part of any of them I would willingly miss, including the last moment when one sweeps up the wrappings and ribbon and flattened Christmas-tree icicles, and reflects, as one must, that it is all over, thank Heaven, for another year."

SO ENDS the Christmas Days of SN's contributing editors. And I was baffled. We just couldn't go into print without one debunking Santa story. But we didn't have one. Just then into the office came Lillian Millar who writes a lot for the Business pages. Not too hopefully I asked her what was the Christmas she best remembered. And she saved the day!

A visiting Uncle Joe had been left to look after six-year-old Lillian and the other children that Christmas Eve. Bundled off early to bed, she had been too excited to sleep; heard noises downstairs; and, with her sister, crept down the stairs to catch a glimpse of Santa.

"But in the parlor, instead of Santa at work, there sat Uncle Joe clumsily filling the stockings we had hung earlier in the evening and munching some of the food we had so carefully prepared for Santa.

"Next day I was puffed up with importance at my superior knowledge. But soon reaction set in, bringing a sense of loss as I realized the truth—there is no Santa Claus."

■ How's this for a record! JEANNE DEVISSCHER, 17, has attended East Kildonan (Man.) schools for 11 years and has never once been absent or late. She's graduated and working now. Last month she received a wrist watch from the School Board and a gold spoon from Mayor J. L. Brodie.

IT'S A GIFT

BOOKS FOR HOBBYISTS

THAT CLASSIC REMARK "but she has everything" never need apply to anyone who has a hobby. A book about one's hobby always is assured of a warm and interested welcome.

"I have found that all people dull in conversation and hateful to look at are those who have no hobbies." This quotation from Yuan Ghungland heads a chapter in "Creating Hooked Rugs," by Vera Bisbee Underhill with Arthur J. Burks. It's a book that will interest those who have still to try their hand at rug-making as well as others who may want to learn more about this fascinating craft. The book is illustrated with many color plates and photographs of some remarkably handsome examples of the craft—which Mrs. Underhill defines as "painting with wool." Full scale detail illustrations and directions are included so that one may copy several of the rugs shown. It is obvious that designs of these rugs show a feeling for greater refinement and sophistication compared to the simple, rather primitive ones with which the craft was originated by pioneer women.

Vera Underhill learned her craft in New England, writes about it lovingly and regards it as an expression which gives full play to one's natural love of color and design. Every step in rug-making—from selection of equipment to choice and execution of the design—is explained fully. Mrs. Underhill's book should be a treasure to any woman who enjoys creating with hook and brightly colored strands of fabric a rug that is truly her own creation. (*Longmans, Green, $7.50*).

"New Furniture From Old" is addressed principally to newly marrieds and others who want to live in attractive surroundings but lack the means to furnish them in the style they aspire to. This book is full of good ideas on how to bridge the gap with out-of-date (but inexpensive) furniture that has been remodelled and refinished. No great skill is required—just the ability to see the possibilities in tired old furniture, plus ability to use a few simple tools.

There are eight pages of photographs, 92 clear how-to-do-it drawings and the chapters cover scores of imaginative methods of face-lifting. Here's a book that the handyman of the house will be delighted to keep close at hand to his work bench. (*By Raymond F. Yates, Longmans, Green, $5.00.*)

In their "Guide to Easier Living" Mary and Russel Wright take a close look at the way we live today—and cock a snook at what they see. They think we are bogged down in an outmoded, unnecessarily complicated way of living patterned on the days of unlimited leisure—a way that is no longer either realistic or valid.

The Wrights examine our houses, etiquette, entertaining, and the rest of the mechanics of living. With detailed illustrations, charts and checklists they offer practical and specific solutions on how to eliminate the gingerbread trimmings that have cluttered houses, wasted hours and created work for the housewife, since the beginning of time. It should be placed firmly in the hands of every woman whose hobby is that of domestic martyrdom. (*Musson*, $4.00.)

SWEEPSTAKE WINNER

CUM LAUDE: With this beautiful arrangement of roses Mrs. John McArthur of Toronto won most points for any arrangement entered in any class of floral arrangement at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. The show was sponsored by The Garden Club of Ontario. When awarding the honor to Mrs. McArthur the judges added that her entry was worthy of being entered in the International Flower Show in New York, top flower show on the continent.

Enjoy the Holidays in Williamsburg
VIRGINIA
Two full weeks of traditional holiday festivities, starting Dec. 16. Varied program including Yule Log ceremonies, torchlight caroling, lectures, tours through the candlelit town, musicales, receptions, New Year's party, colonial fireworks and other events—something interesting to see and do every day.
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PSYCHOLOGY

IS JEALOUSY YOUR POISON?

by Peter Graham

"O beware my lord of Jealousy
It is the green-eyed monster . . ."

MR. F., a prosperous architect, is an excellent husband and father. The wives of his neighbors and friends regard him as a perfect example of a devoted, considerate and loving husband. His own wife admits readily that her marriage has always been happy.

Or nearly always. There were times when he refused to talk to his wife, when he ignored his children and retired to his room in a brown study.

During one of these bouts of stubborn and unhappy silence, his wife consulted her doctor. "I cannot understand what happens to John all of a sudden," she explained, in tears.

Fortunately for the happiness of John and his attractive wife, the doctor was a trained psychologist. It did not take him long to find out that these silences occurred whenever the wife had paid a visit to her relatives in a neighboring town.

"John is jealous of your family," was the verdict. "He does not realize it himself—but jealousy, in one of its disguises, is the root of the matter."

Thus Mr. F. became Case Number 1134 in the great investigation that dealt with the least-known of all human emotions—jealousy. A serious-minded French psychologist, Dr. François Maupassant, started the research ten years ago. The doctor, a relative of the famous French writer, was assisted by psychologists and physicians in eighteen countries.

Main difficulty was the collection of suitable material of human guinea pigs (or, as Dr. Maupassant calls them, "established sufferers").

Of 3,000 men and women who were classified by their husbands, wives and sweethearts as "extremely jealous", only a very small percentage (less than 15 per cent) admitted that they were suffering from jealous emotions. And the 212 "insanely" or "violently jealous" (four of whom were questioned in French prisons serving varying terms for *crimes passionelles*) were equally reticent, for only 44 of them admitted that they were jealous.

Yet after examining some 43,000 men and women "sufferers", the doctor discovered that they all had several things in common, although they came from all possible walks of life, and belonged to all age groups between 16 and 78.

First, they were people of more than average intelligence.

Secondly, an unusual high percentage belonged to the blood groups "B" and "AB", and the blood pressure of many was slightly higher or slightly lower than average.

Of every ten people, six were men and four were women. There exists no doubt now that *more men are jealous than women.* And the age groups least affected are those between 26 and 35.

After studying his 43,211 case records, Dr. Maupassant has now reached the conclusion that jealousy, in many disguises, causes most of the trouble at home.

Sometimes jealousy is so well disguised that only experienced psychologists can discover its destructive force. Very frequently the sufferers will not admit even to themselves that they

PETER GRAHAM *is a London, England, writer who specializes in articles on psychology.*

BRAIN-TEASER

FROM SOUP TO NUTS

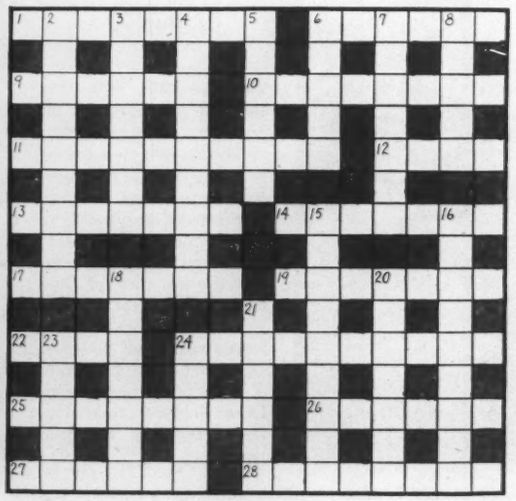
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Study a 1916 battle ground. (8)
6. See 15
9. I'd leave an English P.M. to his people! (6)
10. Cloaks wan children? (8)
11. But the players usually sit in them. (10)
12. Seen when a "lark's on the wing". (4)
13. See 15
14. The pains are gone as I somersault. (7)
17. See what 1 across is when stirred well. (7)
19. To pin it I always snip the ends off! (7)
22. Does one spot them in the air? (4)
24. Revels in cod? On the contrary. (10)
25. Old King changes the laws for eating! (4, 4)
26. Lamb and Moses are said to have behaved thus. (6)
27. Outside of 24 down, they're hard on the chewing gum! (6)
28. And here are the nuts. (8)

DOWN

2. Stale cobs may be to digestion. (9)
3. Yes, but he usually sits out the performance. (5-2)
4. Sounds as though they're shed by a stubborn creature. (9)
5. Use up. (6)
6. Geographically Germany and Russia are so apart. (5)
7. All aboard! (7)
8. Extract a small amount from it, to get a little more. (5)
15. 6 across and 13. It was fair play on Broadway originating in Oslo, strangely. (9,6,7)
16. According to the gospel, it takes a heavenly creature to overthrow the vice around her. (9)
18. Unseasonable in Mach and April? (7)
20. Fish fork. (7)
21. O sound confession! (6)
23. O rich confusion! (5)
24. Shortbreads? (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Sea squirts
6 and 20. A man of parts
10. Introit
11. Eyebrow
12. Carefree
13. Titan
15. Outbreak
17. Pullet
19. Enough
21. Pine cone
24. Aspic
25. Free will
28. Abridge
29. Argonne
30. Tusk
31. Pepper pots

DOWN

1. Swim
2. Attract
3. Quote
4. Internal
5. Themes
7. Marital
8. Now and then
9. Rest cure
14. Poles apart
16. Regicide
18. Fire-damp
20. See 6
22. Orlando
23. Effete
26. Wager
27. Bets

(187)

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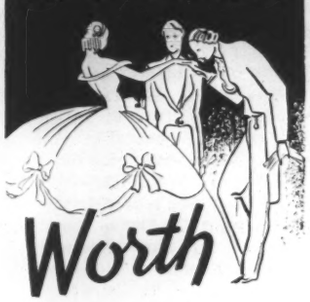
JE REVIENS



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Rev. P. S. Dobson, M.A., (Oxon), D.D.
St. Thomas, Ontario

are jealous. They will repress this emotion, and hide it from their families and their doctors. This repression can then lead to startling results.

The bank manager who is rude to his wife and makes violent scenes without provocation, does so only after his wife has spent an evening with friends playing bridge. He is jealous, but does not know it. The devoted wife who quarrels with her husband and insults him in the presence of their children, is jealous of the newly-engaged secretary—yet will find this suggestion ridiculous. Husbands will become highly critical of their wives, will talk disparagingly of their work, their looks, their cooking—all because they are jealous.

HIDDEN JEALOUSY often leads to a serious illness of the mind. The Austrian specialist for mental diseases, Dr. E. Gruber, who was one of Dr. Maupassant's 34 assistants in this research work, supplied several case histories. Men and women behaved like insane persons, yet were not mad —only insanely jealous.

Uncovering a hidden jealousy can cure a bodily and mental illness.

Very often jealousy tries to mask itself as excessive love—yet at the bottom of it you will always find the same motivating force: an exaggerated instinct of possession. Frequently jealousy still lives on while love has died long ago. What is left of former passion is a strong desire not to lose "the property". These are the difficult cases. Where true love still exists, jealousy can often be kept under control, and sometimes can even be rooted out completely.

The doctors chose the 3,000 extreme cases of jealousy for four series of treatment. The main attack, of course, was made by the psychologists, but the physicians assisted with medical treatment, and certain hormones proved specially effective.

It was very difficult to assess the effect of the cures, as most sufferers protested right from the start that they were "completely normal and not jealous at all". However, 611 grateful husbands and wives reported a "remarkable improvement" in the behavior of their spouses after a six-months' treatment, and in 92 cases there was a complete and permanent cure.

"JEALOUSY is a pernicious disease, and the fact cannot be overlooked that only about 3 per cent of the sufferers could be relieved of their anxieties," Dr. Maupassant told me. "In addition, the effect of certain hormones and drugs on severe cases has still to be studied more closely, and over longer periods."

It appears that the great thinkers and poets knew all about the psychology of jealousy, long before the first qualified psychologist put up his name-plate.

"Shakespeare's Othello is a modern treatise of jealousy," says Dr. Maupassant. "Take for instance:

'Trifles as light as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proof of holy writ . . .'"

Here is some more of the wisdom of all ages, quoted by the doctor:

"Jealousy and anger can no more bear to lose sight of their objects than love." (George Eliot).

"Jealousy and ambitions can shorten a man's life." (Confucius).

"Jealousy and stupidity, the two black spots in human nature, which, more than love of money, are the root of all evil." (Sir James Barrie).

"Jealousy is in our blood. If we only could examine our blood thoroughly enough, we would find that of the jealous different from the rest." (Maeterlinck).

But modern psychology disagrees with Oscar Wilde's
"Plain women are always jealous of their husbands; beautiful never are."

This apparently is not true at all. And the psychologists are rather doubtful about Calderon's "Love dies in the house of jealousy. . ."

Perhaps the time will come when a jealous husband or wife will simply swallow a couple of hormone pills to stave off an attack of jealousy—the same as you take a couple of aspirins to stave off a threatening attack of 'flu.

UNTIL THEN jealousy will remain "a most vehement passion, a most furious perturbation, a bitter pain, a fire, a pernicious curiosity, a gall corrupting the honey of our life, madness, vertigo, plague, and hell . . ."

And the "sufferers" will continue to torture themselves and those whom they persecute with their passion . . . very often without the slightest cause or justification. Or as Othello puts it: "They are not jealous for the cause But jealous for they are jealous."

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About Women

THE NEW ALDERMAN in Toronto is a woman. MRS. MAY ROBINSON headed the polls in her Ward, against six men. Election tops is nothing new to this grandmother alderman. For 11 years she's run as a school trustee and for 11 years she polled top votes. Now, as alderman, she's the only woman on the council. But she's got masculine backing. "After all," she said, "the men of the Ward were the ones who got me to run. It wasn't just women who voted for me."

■ The Saskatchewan Department of Public Health has a new nutritionist in its North Battleford health region. She's SHIRLEY JENN, a 1949 grad from the U of Saskatchewan, plus a scholarship year in dietetic interning in Colorado State Hospital, plus a year as dietitian at the Weyburn Training School.

■ Ballet news include: Re-election of LADY TUPPER as President of the Women's Committee of the Winnipeg Ballet . . . the January trip to Hollywood for MELISSA HAYDEN (Torontonian Mildred Herman) of the New York City Ballet, to do a dance sequence in the new Charlie Chaplin film . . . and the nightly applause for dancing of Ottawa's PATRICIA WILDE in a secondary role in the new Swan Lake of the NY City Centre Ballet.

■ Soon Grand-Mère, Que., won't be known only for its knitted scarves, gloves, etc., but also as the town to which ALLYN MCLERIE was born. Granted she left it at an early age; still she's a Quebecker. And she's made quite a sensational hit in a play in London's West End—"To Dorothy, a Son." She took over the lead on short notice too, when the star left. To make it more interesting, she started her career as a dancer.

■ You've got to be good to top 200 BC applicants in registered nurses' examinations. And that is just what BERYL IRENE LOCKNER of Vancouver General Hospital did.

—Ken Bell

CHRISTMAS PANTO: In "Snow Queen," holiday treat for children, are veteran actresses 12-year-old Judy and 7-year-old Beth Morris. Produced by Josephine Barrington, Toronto, with all-children cast.

LIGHTER SIDE

EDUCATIONAL DILEMMA

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"NOT a Noah's Ark in the entire Christmas store," Miss A. said, setting her shopping bag on the floor. "I don't suppose the modern child ever heard of Noah."

I shook my head sadly. "They miss the best part of childhood," I said, and added. "My Noah's Ark had *all* the animals."

"Did it have a hinged top?" Miss A. asked.

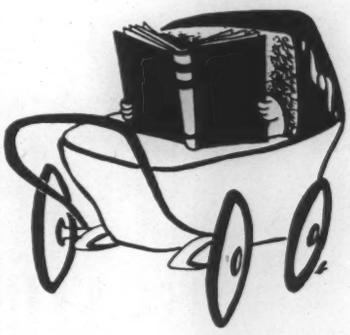
"On one side," I said.

"Mine had a hinged top on both sides," Miss A. said, "and Shem, Ham and Japhet besides all the animals."

I dipped into my alphabet soup. "I also had a replica of Solomon's Temple," I said. "It was wonderful. Rather Oriental in feeling, with minarets and balconies and miscellaneous extra pieces you could use for the Ark of the Covenant."

"I had Jonah and the Whale," Miss A. said jealously. "You wound it up."

"Can you imagine finding anything like that in a modern Toyland?" I asked, and Miss A. shook her head. "They wouldn't know what they were for," she said. "Nobody recognizes any more the wonder what the Old Testament holds for the childish mind."



"Nobody except Cecil B. de Mille," I said.

Miss A. reached for the catsup, looking thoughtful. "We were born into the poetical age of myth," she said after a moment, "the modern child is born into the world of rationalized lunacy. Instead of King Solomon's Temple he gets a meccano set, so if he's a specially bright child he can reconstruct a replica of the Chalk River plant. Or he gets tanks and guns and bombing planes."

"We got soldiers," I pointed out.

"They were British soldiers," Miss A. said quickly. "Even the babies understood that the function of the British soldier was to extend the boundaries of civilization and to spread the ideals of the British Empire round the globe."

"I don't remember discussing the ideals of the British Empire with other babies," I said. "Most of the ones I hung round with were a rather scatter-brained lot."

"The point is," Miss A. said patiently, "that even in the selection of our toys our parents were able to impress on us a sense of moral urgency."

I nodded. "I even had a little lead missionary with a little lead bible," I said.

"That was a splendid gift," Miss A. said.

"Well I don't know," I said. "I couldn't figure out what to do with him. I think in the end I used him as a sinker for catching minnows." I spread the catsup on my cheese sandwich. "Now the modern idea," I went on, "is to give a child educational toys that will have an immediate application to the business of living. The Project Method. Learning by Living. Criticized Experience as a Test of Action."

Miss A. sniffed.

"For instance," I said, "instead of giving your nephew a Noah's Ark for Christmas you can give him a fully equipped miniature chain store. The idea is that if he is a bright lad he'll pick up by himself the operation of a cash register, current business practice, and the theory of retail-price-maintenance levels."

"What fun would he get out of that?" Miss A. demanded.

"He isn't supposed to have fun primarily," I said. "He's supposed to be preparing himself, through more or less enjoyable experience, for the business of competitive living."

"He won't be a little boy," Miss A. said indignantly. "He'll be a little business man."

"Well, can you think of a better preparation for getting to be a big business man?" I asked.

Miss A. added hot water to her tea. "Little girls —" she began.

"Little girls are different, but little girls don't get let off either," I said. "Take dolls. The modern little girl has to bath her doll, change its didies, launder its clothes in a miniature home laundry set, and give it a permanent from a doll's permanent wave kit that usually comes with several colored rinses. If she is a smart little girl she has probably learned most of the essentials of the motherhood profession before she is five."

"I read about a walking doll the other day that could lean up against a post and roll its eyes," Miss A. said. "What profession would that suggest to a smart little girl?"

"I'm sure a doll like that would never have the approval of the Parents' Magazine," I said.

Miss A. finished her tea, looking thoughtful. "Pioneer mothers," she said, "used to cover their children's hands with molasses and feathers and leave them to pick them off. It kept them amused for hours. However I don't imagine that would appeal to modern educators."

"It kept them quiet merely by stupefying them," I said.

"So does television," Miss A. said, concluding the argument and bringing modern education right back to its ancient dilemma.

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You've heard of the magic of spring in Britain! You've read of the flower-decked hedges and lanes! Plan now then, to come to Britain *next spring*. In April and May you'll find the country at its loveliest . . . *and travel at its easiest!* You'll find food plentiful in hotels and restaurants. You'll find you can use as much gas as you wish. The finest British goods await you in the shops, where, thanks to favorable exchange rates and special shopping privileges for visitors from overseas, good values abound.

Remember — spring comes early to friendly old-world Britain! Why don't you see your travel agent about reservations today for a trip next April or May?

D-1

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
See your Travel Agent or apply to THE BRITISH TRAVEL ASSOCIATION, (Dept. E.1), 372 Bay Street, Toronto, or Dept. E.1), 331 Dominion Square Building, Montreal.

Good Reading in Next Week's

SATURDAY NIGHT

Montrealers Are Learning the Art of City Living
—*by Hugh MacLennan*

Our Hard-Worked, Under-Worked Judges
—*by R. A. Farquharson*

Hyatt Ali, Servant Until Death
—*by Nik Cavell*

Windsor: Labor and a Big City, Part II
—*by Wilfred List*

The Sanders Team in Gallup Poll
—*by Thelma LeCoq*

Plus the regular departments for Films, Books, Ottawa View, World Affairs, Business, World of Women

Happy Anniversary

. . . ERIC PORTMAN

—Britain's distinguished star of stage and screen, soon to be seen in his newest film *His Excellency*, considers the number 11 lucky. He celebrates on the 11th day of every month! Whatever your lucky day—whatever the occasion—you'll find Labatt's Anniversary Ale adds to your enjoyment. Anniversary Ale is a favourite for all glad occasions because of its *lighter, smoother* flavour. And this golden brew holds all the body and character traditional with Labatt's. Get a case today, enjoy the lightest, smoothest ale of them all—Labatt's Anniversary Ale! John Labatt Limited.

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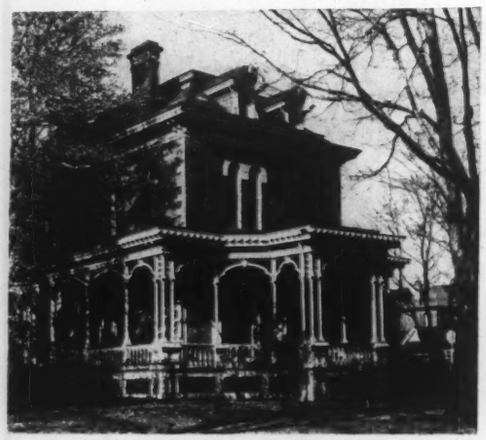
BUY TB CHRISTMAS SEALS

NEW HOME: HAMILTON GUILD

—Photos by Murray Laws

TUCK SHOP: gathering point after rehearsals. Enjoying tea are (l to r): Frank Adams, Ruth Bramley, Charles Haynes and Mrs. Bart Moriarty, in charge.

NEW HOME of Players' Guild of Hamilton, Ont., was officially opened last month. Over 2,000 people accepted the "at-home" invitation and dropped in over the week-end to look over the re-modelled 18-room house. The Guild is probably Canada's oldest amateur group. At least, if its parent, the 1874 Garrick Club, is accepted as the beginning.



HANGING drapes in main reception room are Olwen Williams and Patricia Johnston.

IN ATTIC wardrobe room: Bella Milne (l) and Dorothy Foster in charge of costuming.

A Gift of Unusual Distinction

SATURDAY NIGHT

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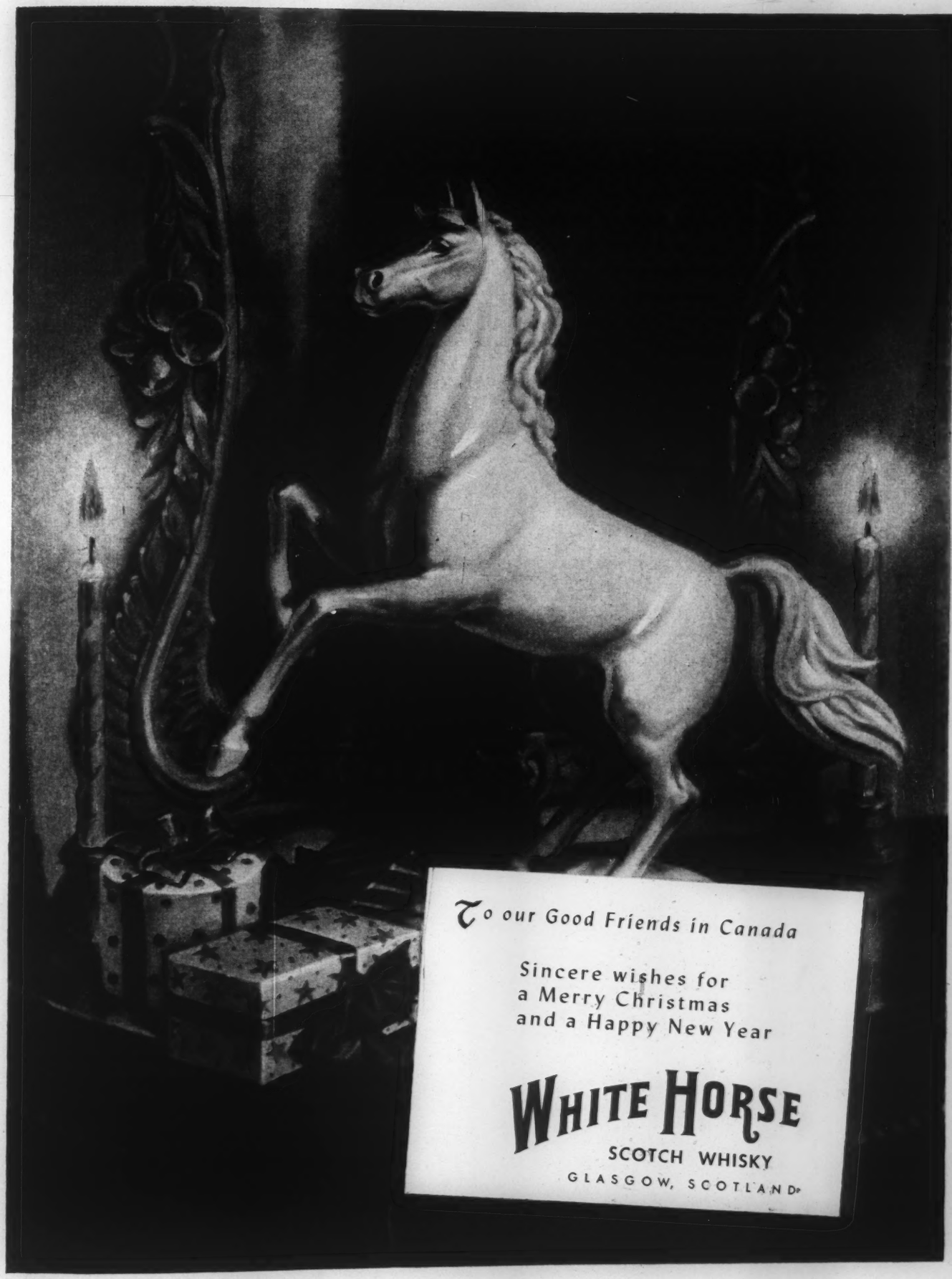
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Sincere wishes for
a Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year
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Coca-Cola

. . . talk about being *good* !